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Chaitra 19, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session

(Seventh Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 9, 1981/ Chaitra 19, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Chaudhuri Lakhan Das who was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962—67 representing Shahjahanpur reserved constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, he was also a Member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1937—52.

As veteran freedom fighter, he participated in national movement and suffered imprisonment.

An eminent social worker, he worked for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and backward classes.

He passed away at Raghunathpur village of Shahjahanpur district on 28th March, 1981, at the age of 85.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Charges for X-Rays in A.I.I.M.S.

*743. KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi charges for the X-rays from the patients;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the other Hospitals like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital takes no such charges from the patients; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons that the highest medical institution of the Country is not in a position to extend this service free of cost to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. However, poor and indigent patients are not charged any fee for X-rays.

(b) In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital also no charges are levied from indigent patients. However, charges at approved rates are levied for X-rays from O.P.D. patients who declare their income to be more than Rs. 500 per month.

(c) It has been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that charges are levied for X-rays not for the purpose of raising revenues but simply to discourage the tendency of patients with paying capacity to have X-rays etc. done free of cost in the Institute hospital and to get the treatment elsewhere.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष जी आल इंडिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसिज में सारे देश के लोग इलाज कराने के लिए आते हैं। जो गरीब लोग वहां आते हैं उनको इलाज कराने में वहां बड़ी कठिनाई और निराशा होती है क्योंकि उनसे चार्ज लिया जाता है । क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि वहां गरीब लोगों से चार्ज नहीं लिया जाए ? जो गरीब लोग संसद् सदस्य या अन्य किसी ऐसे लोगों से प्रमाण पत्र लेकर जायें कि ये गरीब लोग हैं और इनकी इतनी निश्चित आय है, ऐसे लोगों से तो पैसा नहीं लेना चाहिये । क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is primarily a hospital to which cases are referred. So, the cases referred to here are for special treatment and all that. In spite of that there is a category of, as I have already said, indoor patients who are never charged for X-ray. I will just mention the practice followed in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Every patient admitted in the AIIMS has to pay Rs. 5/- which includes Registration, diet, surgical operations and all investigations. If you take an X-ray plate, on an average it costs Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per plate. But simply we are charging Rs. 5/- per patient in respect of this category are I think they are getting the specialised type of X-ray in this hospital at Rs. 5/-.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे सन्तोष नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 5 रुपए लगते हैं । गरीबों से 5 रुपए क्यों लिए जायें, क्या उन्हें मुफ्त यह सुविधा नहीं दी जा सकती । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में विचार किया जाए और एक योजना बनाई जाए । क्या इस पर इतना खर्च आएगा जिसे शासन बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This is a very good suggestion. We will ask the Institute to work it out, if possible.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: About twenty years ago this All India Institute of Medical Sciences was commissioned to cater to the needs of referred patients totalling about 65,000 or 70,000. This was the capacity. Now that the number of patients received by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is crossing 7 lakhs annually, under the circumstances, is the Government contemplating to enhance its Plan and non-Plan Budget in accordance with the inflow of the patients?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This question concerns primarily X-ray and charges for X-ray plates.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : एक्स-रे में आप 10 गुना बढ़ायेंगे न ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I can give figures for 1980.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : आप आउट-ले बढ़ाना चाहते हैं कि नहीं, नीड्स के मुताबिक ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hospital has its Budget according to its needs. This year we have provided enough Budget. There is enough budget provision for X-ray.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: How much? Is it ten times now? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have not got X-raywise budget in particular.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: What is the Plan and non-Plan Budget? (*Interruptions*)

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: For indoor patient they are charging Rs. 5/- for an X-ray. But what about the out-

door patients? What about the special X-ray, for instance intervenous pyleography, cholecystography and Barium meal?

What are their charges for indoor patients and what are the charges for out-door patients? What is the difference? How do you know whether the patient is poor or not and who certifies it?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already said, for indoor patients we charge Rs. 5/- per X-ray plate and the maximum charges are Rs. 25/-. We have figures. On some special X-ray plates we have to incur expenditure from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1000. But even in that case we charge maximum of Rs. 25/-.

For outdoor patients we have to Charge as per income. We have got full figures with us. If you want we can supply.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: We do not have a national policy as far as the health scheme is concerned. I have highlighted this point earlier as well. Due to lack of national policy in the health matter, many of the benefits are being enjoyed by the rich and the affluent. Ability to pay should be the criteria. But that is not the case in this matter. The benefits have gone to the rich and the affluent and not the poor. My question is in health matters, is the Government prepared to collaborate with other countries, other nations considering the importance of the health of the nation?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: It has not concern with this particular question.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: This is a matter relating to health. We are bound to ask certain questions with regard to this matter. If the hon. Minister says, I am not sure of this or I am not concerned about it, that is not a proper way to reply.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: In the wake of radiation hazard in the country, will the hon. Minister consider, according to a recommendation made, that not less than 100 m.m. X-Ray films are used in all the big hospitals which are under the control of the Government of India?

The hon. Minister has said that they charge money from the rich patients and the patients coming to the O.P.D. Generally, the patients come from throughout India and they are academically referred to the Institute. This is an Institute which is not meant for Delhi or neighbouring States alone. This is an Institute for all India. The rich persons go to private practitioners and other big missionary hospitals. In this context, will the hon. Minister consider in the Out Patient Department also not to charge for X-Rays from the patients?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Even for out-door patients, we have already said that the difficulty is that the people who come to the institute always declare income less than what they have. It is difficult for us to check that. Otherwise, we wanted to charge according to the capacity to pay.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Generally, academical cases are being referred by the lower hospitals to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences The rich people prefer to go to private practitioners and the top doctors in the country. The people who are being referred to the Institute mostly belong to the category of Government servants or they belong to poor classes. Will the hon. Minister realise this fact and consider not to charge for X-Rays from these people which they are doing at present?

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

Another point which I asked is, to check the radiation hazard, whether the hon. Minister will ask all the big hospitals which are under his control that they will use 100 m m. X-Ray films, not less than that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Here is a presumption which is not correct. The presumption that the hon. Member has in mind is that only poor patients are sent to the Institute. It is not correct. The experience is otherwise. The cases referred to this Hospital are not categorised as rich or poor. But the rich people come to the Hospital, our experience is that they never declare their real income and they come under the category of poor and get the treatment.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : एक बरस में आल इंडिया मैडीकल इंस्टीट्यूट को गवर्नमेंट को एक्स-रे के लिए कितना खर्च देना पड़ता है और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल को कितना देना पड़ता है और दोनों से आय एक बरस में कितनी कितनी होती है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As we have said earlier, this is done not with any intention to earn any income for the Hospital. This is done to provide free facilities to the poor patients. We do not have figures income-wise as to how much we have earned by these X-Rays. We do not maintain figures income-wise in the X-ray Department.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपने बताया है कि गरीबों और असमर्थ रोगियों को एक्सरे का शुल्क नहीं देना पडता । गरीबी और असमर्थता की जांच करने के लिए आपके पास कौन सा आला है, कि इनके कहने से किसी को आप गरीब मानते हैं ? इसका कोई मापदंड जरूर होगा । उस मापदंड की सूचना कृपया हम लोगों को दें ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: About the category of the patient, rich or poor, he wants to know as to who is to certify. The best person is the person who comes to the hospital, that is, the patient himself; he is asked whether he is able to pay the fees or not.

Compensation to Passengers for Late Running of Trains.

*744 SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that passengers travelling by Sweden's National Railways are entitled to compensation if the trains run unduly late;

(b) whether Government would consider such measures in case of our Railways; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this directions; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the sabha.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) The conditions in India are not comparable to those in Sweden.

Statement

The Swedish Rail Road have advised our Embassy at Stockholm as follows:—

"The Raidroad is not bound to compensate the traveller for any damage which has occurred on account of train being delayed, train service being discontinued or because of wrong connection. The traveller has, however, still a right to be compensated within reasons for expenses incurred because of the inci-

dent as to board and lodging, if this cannot be furnished by the railroad, also for telexes and continued journey. Expenses for continued journey by air or taxi for an uncommonly long distance are compensated only if special reasons are at hand. The Railways have explained to us that they will not compensate a traveller for any alleged loss of income or for very long taxi journeys etc. Claims on the Railways arising from late arrivals of trains or cancellations of trains are few, and compensation, even in the rate cases that it is paid, is of rather petty amount."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if not the Railway Minister, at least you will agree with me that this is a very interesting question. Because of this undue delay which is very common in the case of all the trains, a lot of inconvenience is caused to the passengers. Will the Government at least think of providing very simple facilities to the passengers who are victims of late-running of trains, for example, facilities in the matter of onward journey, facilities like telephone calls and other things? Will some such facilities be extended in case the trains run unduly late?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: In the Scandinavian countries like Sweden, the conditions are entirely different. These conditions cannot be made applicable to the Indian Peninsula. The hon. Member has suggested providing telephone and other amenities to the passengers because of late-running of trains. May I bring to the knowledge of this august House that, from January 1980 to December 1980, there were unauthorised 2,86,576 cases of chain-pullings, hose-pipe disconnection, ticketless travel, etc. These social evils exist in India. Therefore, it is beyond the imagination of the Government to provide any such facilities to the passengers.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, lame excuses are being put forward. However, it is good that the hon. Minister has not put forward the excuse of financial constraints. Chain-pulling, etc., can be looked into while making proper legislation for the purpose. However, the purpose of my question is to focus the attention of the Government on the undue delay taking place in the running of trains. What steps is Government taking or has Government taken in order to ensure that trains really run on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Of late, we have introduced a monitoring system, both in the Railway Board and at the Zonal railway level, to monitor every train and its movement. Secondly, we have also drawn up a scheme; each officer will own a train and he will look to the running of the train and ensure punctuality.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Generally all the trains in India are running late. I would like to know particularly about the Jhelum Express. There is not a single day when this train is not late. Particularly on the 3rd of this month, the Jhelum Express came late by nine hours and on earlier occasions also it was late by 13 hours and all that. Because of this, the tourists and pilgrims proceeding to Jammu & Kashmir have to suffer, have to face a great deal of problems. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is taking to improve the conditions, particularly in respect of the Jhelum Express which is coming from Poona —which is always late.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: As I have already informed this august House, we are all no doubt concerned about the punctuality of the trains. The factors which are coming in the way of proper running of the trains are multifarious. Therefore, a special Cell has been created in the Board office to see to these. I would like to bring to the knowledge of the House that since the augmentation

has taken place in goods traffic, now we are also totally concentrating on regaining punctuality. Now we are also concentrating on drive on ticketless travel and regaining punctuality. Sir, we do have the feeling of agony so far as late running of trains is concerned ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call you. He also belongs to the Opposition—one among you.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, this Ministry has a unique way of tackling late running of trains. They could not eliminate it. Instead of that, they change the time-table by accommodating and regularising that late running. For example, take the Rajdhani Express. Sir, its running time has been increased. Even after that, it is running late.

So, may I know through you whether at least for the superfast trains, the special express charges that are charged for the superfast train, will be refunded if the superfast train comes superslow ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Whether it is a superfast train or any train, it has to go on a track. Particularly in Bihar and those areas, there are explosions and so many other factors. Even the agitating advocates come and squat on the railway tracks as it happened nearby Delhi and Agra. So there are so many other factors. All that we try to control and sometimes for that reason, the train running is affected.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्यमंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि जितनी गाड़ी चलेंगी, सब पर एक-एक अफसर रहेंगे ।

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : ,ना, ना ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : आपने जैसी बताया है, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जितनी गाड़ियां इनके पास चलती हैं, क्या उतने अफसरों को इनके पास व्यवस्था है – अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर महोदय ने यह बताया कि 300 चेन पुलिंग हुई हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में एक आफिसर क्या करामात दिखाएगा जिससे गाड़ी ठीक चलने लगेंगी । अभी हालत यह है कि पहुंचना सुबह है तो शाम को पहुंचते हैं और शाम को पहुंचना है तो नैक्स्ट-डे सुबह पहुंचते हैं। इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय कौन सा स्पैसिफिक स्टैप लेने जा रहे हैं जिससे यात्रियों को असुविधा न हो और सब लोग टाइम से पहुंच सकें ।

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि हर ट्रेन में एक आफिसर जाता है, मैंने यह कहा है कि एक-एक आफिसर की जिम्मेदारी में एक-एक ट्रेन की गई है, जिसकी मोनिटरिंग वह करते हैं ।

My esteemed colleague has already explained to you the various reasons which are affecting punctuality like chain-pulling, disconnecting the hose pipes, etc. In addition, sometimes derailments, accidents, etc. are there. All these factors come into the picture. My friend, the hon. Member, Mr. A. K. Roy was talking about the superfast trains. Sir, our aim is to see that the trains run punctually. We are not trying to change the timetable to accommodate the late running of trains. Sometimes we give new halts. The hon. Members demand new halts. So we try to accommodate the local demand and also accommodate the interests of the members. For that the timetable has to be revised. So, Sir, in totality there are various factors which come in the way and our sincere effort is to see that those constraints are removed and punctuality achieved.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister states that there are various factors why certain trains are delayed. I would like to ask a specific question. If the delays are due to the fault of the Railways, will the Railway Ministry give all those facilities which are given in the country which you have mentioned in this regard except for the income lost by the particular delays?

Here it is mentioned that the expense incurred is because of board and lodging as also for telexes and continued travel. The amount paid is petty. It may be a petty amount for the railways. If it is because of the fault of the railways, may I know whether the railways would pay this or not?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: No doubt there are certain delays because of mechanical defects. Whereas we have catered to 3,505 million passengers in a year, in Sweden only 66 million passengers have been catered. The Embassy of India at Stockholm was contacted by Telex and they have clearly mentioned that the rails road is not bound to compensate for any damage which has occurred on account of trains being delayed, train services being discontinued or because of wrong connections. The traveller however has still the right to be compensated. But, still, it is not obligatory on the part of the Railroad in Sweden to pay all the passengers where the trains are being delayed. The conditions there, as I have mentioned, are entirely different as compared to those in this country.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: There are certain trains like the Hubli-Bangalore Passenger, K. K. Express and Mahalakshmi Express which run late. What action will you take to give relief to commuters experiencing inconvenience on account of the late running of trains and steps taken to see that these are removed?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It has already been answered. There is no point in replying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Ravani.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I want to ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have taken more time. You give a notice. Next Question. Every member will have the right to put a question. More than seven minutes for a question will not be allowed. That is the ruling of the Chair. Shri Ravani.

Cases detected under prevention of Food Adulteration Act in Delhi

*745. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases have been detected in Delhi under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act from the 1st February, 1980 to 28th February, 1981;

(b) if so, the details of such cases; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During this period, 1162 samples were lifted of these, 122 were reported by the Public Analyst as not conforming to the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. After scrutiny prosecutions have been launched in 72 cases. 5 cases were not considered by the Delhi Administration fit for prosecution and the remaining 45 cases are under their examination.

श्री नवीन रवाणी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल हम सुनते भी हैं और स्वयं जानते भी हैं कि ज्यादातर खाद्य पदार्थों में और चीजों में मिलावट होती है । सुबह के वक्त चाय का प्याला लेते वक्त हम यह सोचते रहते हैं कि दूध, चीनी और चाय में कितनी मिलावट है । क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन कौन से खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट होती है और किस खाद्य पदार्थ में क्या चीज मिलाई जाती है ? अगर मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं बता सकते हैं, तो वह यह बतायें कि क्या खाने की कोई ऐसी चीज है, जिसमें मिलावट नहीं होती है । क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने यह रिसर्च की है कि जो चीजें खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलाई जाती हैं, उनसे क्या शारीरिक हानि या रोग होते हैं ? मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायें कि सामान्य जन को इस बात का पता लगे कि किसी खाद्य पदार्थ में मिलावट है या नहीं, क्या इसके लिए कोई स्टडीज की गई हैं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, I have already stated in my answer that out of these samples lifted, in 122 cases it is reported by the Public Analyst as not having been conformed to the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, I have got the details here. They are:

1. Fruit products	6
2. Cereals	13
3. Edible Oils	6
4. Milk products	15
5. Milk	2
6. Coffee, tea etc.	6
7. Spices	45
8. Sweetening agents	6
9. Beverages	16
10. Other Misc.	8

These total to 122 cases.

श्री नवीन रवाणी : किस किस खाद्य पदार्थ में किस किस चीज की मिलावट होती है और उसके खाने से क्या शारीरिक हानि होती है, क्या उसकी स्टडी की गई है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, we don't have these details.

श्री नवीन रवाणी : सामान्य तौर पर मिलावट करने वाले को महीनों के बाद कुछ जुर्माना भरना पड़ता है । क्या इसकी कड़ी सजा करने के लिए कानून में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है । यदि है तो कितनी जल्दी सदन के समक्ष आप उसे लाने वाले है और जो केसेज कोर्ट्स में भेजे गये हैं उनका परिणाम क्या है तथा बाकी केसेज जो आपने नहीं भेजे हैं, अंडर कंसिडरेशन हैं, उनका कारण क्या है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, under the existing Act sufficient measures are provided to punish the people. The only thing is that we have to act on it.

श्री नवीन रवाणी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । मैंने यह पुछा कि कड़ी सजा करने के लिए कानून का संशोधन करके सदन के समक्ष आप आना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: At the moment there is no such proposal under consideration.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा, जो अभी इनका फूड एडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट है उसमें इतनी छूट है और इतना बड़ा उनका व्यापक दायरा बताया गया है कि जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से एक इंस्पेक्टर को स्वीकृति नहीं मिल जाती है तब तक वह किसी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर ही नहीं सकता है नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि अभी तक किसी के ऊपर

कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पायी है । एडल्ट्रेशन का जो मामला है इसमें आदमी के जीवन और मौत का मामला है और आप देख रहे हैं कि लोग मर भी रहे हैं। ऐसी रहे परिस्थिति में सरकार ने सीधे कह दिया कि ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है । सरकार को इस तरीके से नहीं कहना चाहिए कि कोई विचार नहीं है । वह वर्तमान कानून को पढ़ें और उसमें देखें कि आज की परिस्थिति में जहां धड़ल्ले से मिश्रण चल रहा है, फूड में, ड्रग्स में सभी जगह यह मिश्रण चल रहा है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में निश्चित रूप से उनको इसके ऊपर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये और ऐक्ट में संशोधन करके कड़ी से कड़ी सजा का विधान उसमें करना चाहिये। यह वह करेंगे या नहीं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, as has already been answered at the moment there is no proposal before the Government to amend the Act.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : इस सदन में दिल्ली में जो तेल के अन्दर मिलावट हो रही है, उसके बारे में 377 के अन्दर मैंने एक सवाल फरवरी के लास्ट वीक में खड़ा किया था । आज सुबह मेरे घर पर लोग आ गए पूछने के लिए कौन सी दूकान में क्या किसने कर दिया । यह हमारी एफिसिएंसी है, यहां एक सवाल खड़ा किया जाता है कि मूंगफली के तेल में रेपसीड आयल का एडल्ट्रेशन हो रहा है उसके बारे में यह हालत है ।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि जो कन्ज्यूमर आर्गेनाइजेशंस अपनी एक टैस्टिंग लेबोरेटरी बनाना चाहती हैं क्योंकि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से या गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी से डिटेक्ट करने में जितना सहयोग मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है तो ऐसी कन्ज्यूमर्स आर्गेनाइजेशंस को, जैसे महिला दक्षता समिति अपना एक सेंटर, कन्ज्यूमर्स प्रोटेक्शन सेंटर चला रही है, क्या उसको आप 75 परसेंट ग्रान्ट देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ? क्योंकि सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट ने तय किया है, पिछले तीन चार साल से उनकी ग्रांट 75 परसेन्ट रहेगी तो देश में कन्ज्यूमर्स की ओर से एडल्ट्रेशन के डिटेक्शन सेंटर जो चलाए जा रहे हैं उसको ग्रान्ट देकर यह डिटेक्शन का काम जल्दी से जल्दी चले इसके लिए कुछ आप व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार हैं और यह इनएफिशिएंसी जो है उसका कारण क्या है, इसके बारे में भी आप खुलासा करेंगे ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, we do require the cooperation of the consumers in this country in order to end this crime against the society. But the hon. Member has covered an entirely different area. She wants to know whether I will be able to give her some grant. As far as Health Ministry is concerned there is no provision to give grant.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I hope, you will forward the suggestion to the Finance Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is for her to approach the Minister concerned.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । मैंने फरवरी में यह सवाल पूछा था उसका जवाब अभी तक नहीं आया . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . डेढ़ महीने पहले मैंने यहां इस सदन में जो सवाल उठाया था उसके बारे में क्या हुआ ? आज सुबह मेरे घर पर अफसर

आते हैं और पूछते हैं कि आपकी क्या शिकायत है ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

What is this?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, a member puts a question on the floor of the House. That is not answered on the floor of the House, but an officer is sent to the house of the Member regarding the question. Is it democracy? In a democracy how can we proceed if the question is not answered on the floor of the House?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member's question is with reference to her submissions made under Rule 377 in the House. The procedure concerning answering of Questions in the House is very clear and this is stated in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House. There is no rule in the Rules of Procedure or under the direction of the Speaker to the effect that a Minister is bound to reply to the issues raised under Rule 377. (*Interruptions*) Sir, thereby, I do not avoid my responsibility. Let it be clear. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen. He is explaining it. Kindly listen to him. He has not completed his say. Order please. He has not completed what he wanted to say. Should we not hear him? Then only you can have your say. Please sit down. He is replying to the points raised by Mrs. Pramila Dandavate.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I seek the indulgence of the House in this matter, to go by the Rules as stated in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: There is no rule that a Minister should reply to a letter written by a Member. But we get replies to letters written by members. That is the practice which should be followed. Let the hon. Minister reply to the question raised by the hon. Member. I request you to direct him.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: He should reply to matter raised under Rule 377.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you see, this is the difficulty; you have completely forgotten the main question—'food adulteration'.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I cannot forget that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are forgetting the main question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will discuss on some other occasion, not now. Now let us hear the reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, she wants to know what we are doing with reference to the issues raised by her in her submissions made under Rule 377. That is what she wanted to ask. Sir, we are taking action in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I call Mr. Kochak. I am not allowing anybody else.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only one hon. Member can speak at a time. Order please. Mr. Kochak. I am giving equal opportunity to all hon. Members.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Adulteration is a general phenomenon which we see in the whole country. What effective measures do the Government propose to take or contemplate, in order to eradicate this evil permanently?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please repeat the question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He wants you to repeat the question.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: I am asking the hon. Minister only this: Food adulteration being a general phenomenon throughout the country, what effective measures Government contemplate to take to eradicate this evil permanently? That is my question.

AN HON. MEMBER: For ever.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Human beings as we are, with the social system as we are having. and the national character also as we are having. I do not know whether the hon. Member can suggest any sort of solution to solve this problem permanently.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

During this period 1162 samples were lifted. Of these, 122 were reported by the Public Analyst as not conforming to the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

आप कहते हैं कि 122 केसेज डेटेक्ट किए गए और चालान केवल 72 केसेज का किया गया तो दूसरे केसेज का चालान क्यों नहीं किया गया ? उसका क्या कारण था ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Food Inspector lifts the samples. Then the samples are sent to the public analyst. He analyses and examines them in the laboratory and when he finds that a particular sample is adulterated, and sends a report to that effect, prosecution is launched against that person. Out of these samples, in whatever cases the public analyst has pointed out that they deserve prosecution, we have launched the prosecution.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: The answer has not come to my question.. It is stated here that 122 cases were reported by the public analyst as not conforming to the provisions of prevention of Food Adulteration Act, but prosecution has been launched in respect of 72 cases only. What happened to the rest? Are they under consideration? If so, who is considering them?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is not as though the public analyst sends the cases today and tomorrow the prosecution is launched. There is a set procedure to take the cases to the court and the remaining cases will also be dealt with according to law... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The remaining cases are under consideration.

De-linking of Haldia from Calcutta Port

*746. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to de-link Haldia from Calcutta Port has been revived;

(b) whether Government are considering placing Haldia under a separate autonomous administration;

(c) if so, whether Government has formed a two-man Committee to go into the matter;

(d) if so, when the committee is likely to submit its report; and

(e) when the Government are likely to take a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d): A Committee comprising Shri H. R. Laxminarayan, Development Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Shri B. B. Mahajan, Joint Secretary, Min. of Shipping and Transport and Shri R. Srinivasan, Adviser Ports (Operations), Indian Ports Association has been constituted in January 1981 to examine the likely effects and implications of Calcutta and Haldia Dock Systems operating together as one port or separately as two ports, keeping in view the relevant operational and technical aspects. The Committee has been asked to submit its report in three months.

(e) The matter will be considered further at Government level on receipt of this Committee's report.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: In 1978, a similar two-man committee was formed and they, in their report, had suggested against the delinking of Haldia from Calcutta port. They had also said that there should be one river-one port concept. In view of this, may I know what circumstances led to the forming of a new committee? What are the details thereof?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is a fact that in the year 1975, and not in the year 1978, a committee under the chairmanship of Shri A. K. Mukherjee was constituted. This was a two-man committee and the other member was Shri P. R. Subramaniam. This committee after going into this question made a report that there should be only one operative body for both the ports, but it was a short-term recommendation. It was not a final finding and in that report they had also mentioned that the Haldia Port Project was likely to take two to three years more to complete and another three to four years thereafter to attain its full potential operationally and financially and, it was, therefore, necessary that the Calcutta Port Trust should remain incharge at least till then. They had said that this arrangement should continue only for a temporary period till the Haldia Port was completed. Haldia Port has now been completed and we have got an ambitious programme of spending more money for the development of this port. In the light of this report, we are now examining whether it is advisable to have one authority for both the ports or separate authorities for each of them.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Till 1959, the Caucutta Port had its pride place among the Indian Ports. Today it ranks fifth. The reasons for this are: firstly, Farakka's inability to feed it with the supply of 40,000 cusecs of water and secondly the unsatisfactory dredging operations in Calcutta Port. Calcutta Port also spends more than Rs. 26 crores for dredging operations in a year. May I know from the Hon. Minister what steps is he going to take to improve the dredging operations in Calcutta Port?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is a fact that Calcutta port's capacity is going down. At one time it was more than 10-11 million tonnes; now it is 3.5 million tonnes. The problem of the Calcutta Port is that the draft of the Culcutta Port is very shallow and it is about 18 to 20 feet for a number of days in an area and for some days it is 26 to 28 feet. Therefore, big ships are now going to other ports. The Calcutta Port is not in a position to take big ships because of the shallow draft. We are making all efforts to see that draft is improved. The main difficulty is Bellari Bagh. Mathematical studies have been conducted both in Poona Research Station and also in Hamburg in Germany. Certain studies on the basis of the Report received from Hamburg are yet being studied in Poona Research Station. On the basis of this the Calcutta Port will prepare detailed plans and estimates and we will try our best to improve the draft. And whatever finances are required, we will see that they provided for the purpose.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, in view of the fact that Calcutta Port is getting relegated to the lower position, will the Haldia Port be a substitute for Calcutta? Because as far as dredging is concerned, water from Farakka is still in doldrums and if Haldia is developed as an alternative port along with Calcutta, will it be possible to retain the old 11.5 or 15 million tonnes of handling?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I don't know whether the hon. Member has understood what I have already said. I have said that Calcutta Port is different and Haldia Port is different. I think in the year 1966, the then Government thought that Calcutta Port was not in a position to take bigger ships. In order to maintain the traffic and also to handle the traffic another port was developed at Haldia. It has now been fully developed as a major port.

So far as dredging is concerned, we have been spending a large amount of money on dredging. I may inform the Hon. House that on dredging Calcutta Port every year Rs. 12 crores are being spent. A large amount is also being spent on maintaining the river draining above the Calcutta Port. The Government of India is giving 80 per cent as subsidy of whatever amount they are spending. Therefore, we are not ignoring the Calcutta Port. The difficulty is about the draft.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The Minister is quite right when he says that Calcutta Port is facing serious troubles from water problem. It cannot take in big ships. But the same problem stands good for Haldia also. Whenever we put any question, the Ballari Bagh question has been posed by the Administration for a number of years. The Haldia Port is there now. My specific question is whether it is a fact or not that not only Ballari Bagh but also the releases of water from the Farakka Barrage during lean months is responsible for the serious situation arising in Calcutta and Haldia. In view of these things, are you going to so arrange things that the discharge of water from the Farakka Barrage to the tune of 40,000 cusecs is guaranteed for the smooth functioning of Haldia and Calcutta ports?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as the release of water from Farakka is concerned, our Ministry is not dealing with that problem. It is the Irrigation Ministry which is having discussions with Bangladesh. I do not know the position. If the hon. Member wants to know details of the releases from Farakka barrage, it is better that he addresses that question to the Irrigation Ministry.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has already answered, and made it very clear that it does not concern his Ministry.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It may concern Irrigation Ministry, but does it not concern the port authority?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: When the Haldia port was established, it was established as a subsidiary of the Calcutta port. When we consider the formation of an autonomous committee, we should see whether one autonomous committee should be there for both Calcutta and Haldia ports—so that there is coordination in the matter of functioning of the two ports.

I want to ask for the information which Mr. Choubey also wanted to know. Regarding the discharge of 40,000 cusecs of water during lean months, the Minister advised us to put the question to the Irrigation Ministry. But the subject of proper functioning of the ports both at Calcutta and Haldia is under Mr. Patil's Ministry. So, there must be coordination between his Ministry and the Irrigation Ministry. Not only dredging but also the release of 40,000 cusecs of water during lean months is a must, to save Calcutta and Haldia

ports. So, I would like to know whether one autonomous committee will remain both for Calcutta and Haldia, for the sake of efficient running of both the ports, and whether he will take the initiative in the matter and ensure coordination between his Ministry and the Irrigation Ministry—to assure 40,000 cusecs of water during lean months. I want a specific answer to this question.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have already made it clear, in order to maintain the draught at Calcutta and also at Haldia, how much of water-release is required from Farakka. I think our Ministry has already indicated it to the Irrigation Ministry. Now it is for the Irrigation Ministry to discuss with the Bangladesh Government, to ensure that whatever is required, is realsed from the Farakka barrage. Therefore, I say that so far as releases from the Farakka barrage are concerned, we are not concerned with it, because the Irrigation Ministry is dealing with that problem. Therefore, I am not in a position to answer that question.

Now about the other question put by the hon. Member viz. whether, for the efficient functioning of both the parts, they should be under one administrative control, or whether there should be separate authorities for Haldia and Calcutta ports respectively. This matter is being examined by this committee, and we will consider it after we receive a report from it.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Is it a fact that because the Calcutta Port is operating from Haldia, a constraint has come up in the efficient functioning of the Haldia Port? The used to go to Haldia every day by car incurring a lot of expenditure. A large number of quarters are vacant there, and the officers from Calcutta Port officers of the Calcutta Port are not ready to stay at the Haldia Port. That is why the efficient functioning of the port has come under constraint. If this is correct, will the Minister also enlighten us as to what are the man-days lost due to strikes and other purposes in Calcutta and Haldia Ports during the last one year?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Regarding whatever the hon. Member had said just now, we are receiving similar reports from different organisations that officers are coming and going and they are not staying there and all that. This is a matter for the committee to take into consideration before they finalise their report. I would like to inform the hon. House that in Calcutta the strength of the workers is 31,931 and the traffic that is being handled at Calcutta Port is only 3.5 million tonnes. In Bombay, the strength of the workers is almost the same, about 30—32,000 and the traffic that is being handled is more than 10 million tonnes. With that one can imagine the amount of surplus labour at the Calcutta Port.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: You know that we are in need of foreign exchange reserves for the country. So, in that context, port handling should be efficient and there should not be any constraint on cargo handling. So for the other ports on the east coast to compensate the loss of cargo handling, will the Minister consider about the most deep draught port of the country which is comparable to Odass of the world, that is, Paradeep Port? The draught is now 34 ft. and the soil is very slushy. The dredging cost is 50 per cent less than any port of the country. In this context, as no money has been provided in the 6th Five Year Plan, will the Minister consider to complete 19 cargo berths in that particular Port as envisaged by the Soviet Union experts?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member has asked for certain information with regard to Paradeep Port, but the question pertains to Haldia and Calcutta Ports. Unfortunately, I do not have that information. If the hon. Member desires, I am prepared to furnish the information.

Railway lines in Hill States

*749. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have adopted a liberal approach for the construction of new railway lines in hill States/regions of the country by relaxing the criteria of remunerativeness as in the case of the new lines in the plains;

(b) if so, the names of new railway lines which have been planned for construction in each one of the hill States/regions on this score during the Sixth Five Year Plan, along with the contribution from the concerned States for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which this approach would be adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c)

To develop under-developed regions including Hill States and foot-hill districts in various parts of the country, the following new lines/surveys have been taken up by the Railways:—

1. New BG line from Rampur to New Haldwani in Uttar Pradesh (78.4 kms.) which is an approved work and is already in progress.

2. Preliminary engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for a parallel BG line from Bareilly to Bhojipura (19.31 kms.) and conversion into BG of Bhojipura to Kathgodam MG Section (87.30 kms.) in Uttar Pradesh has been included in the budget for 1981-82.

3. Preliminary engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for new BG rail links from (i) Aliganj to Afzalgarh (42 kms.) and (ii) Dhampur to Kalagarh *via* Afzalgarh 36 kms. in Uttar Pradesh has been included in the budget for 1981-82.

4. Re-appraisal of traffic-*cum*-engineering survey for a new BG line from Nangal Dam to Talwara (83,739 kms.) in Himachal Pradesh included in the budget for 1980-81 has been completed and the survey report received during March, 1981 is under examination.

5. Re-appraisal of engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for BG line from Kalka to Parwanoo in Himachal Pradesh (6.6 kms.) included in the budget for 1980-81 is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

6. Jammu-Udhampur BG line in Jammu & Kashmir (39.63 kms.) estimated to cost Rs. 40.45 crores. The final location survey for this line is already completed and the survey report received in March, 1981 is under examination. This line is being included in the 6th Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been proposed.

7. Preliminary engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for construction of a BG line from Chamrajanagar in Karnataka to Mettupalayam in Tamil Nadu traversing the Niligiri District has been included in the budget for 1981-82.

8. *New Railway lines in progress in North Eastern Region.*

(i) Balipara-Bhalukpong MG in Arunachal Pradesh/Assam. (33.46 kms.).

(ii) Dharmanagar-Kumarghat MG line in Tripura (33.55 kms.).

(iii) Silchar-Jiribam MG in Manipur/Assam (50.70 kms.).

(iv) Lalaghat-Bhairabi MG in Mizoram/Assam (48.77 kms.).

(v) Gauhati-Burnihat BG in Maghalaya/Assam (24.82 kms.).

(vi) Amguri-Tuli MG in Nagaland/Assam (17.07 kms.).

9. *Proposals for carrying out surveys for the following in the North Eastern Region:—*

(i) Engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for a parallel BG line from Katihar to Siliguri *via* Barsoi and Alubari Road (209 kms.).

(ii) Preliminary engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for alternative BG link from Jagai Road (Gauhati) to Badarpur (296 kms.).

(iii) Re-appraisal of the preliminary engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for a MG line from Tipling to Itanagar (70 kms.).

(iv) Preliminary engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for a new BG line from Kumarghat to Agartala (120 kms.) (Updating).

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: From the statement it appears that the Railway Minister is very liberal towards the hill areas and a large number of railway lines have been indicated but only for the sake of survey. May I know—for a particular project for which the Railway Minister Shri L. N. Mishra went and inaugurated the construction work for which the Chief Minister of the State had offered Rs. 4 crores as a contribution of the State—whether the Railway Ministry will take it into consideration and start it this year in view of the reply given by the Minister to this question?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The particular line which has been referred to by Prof. Narain is the Nangal to Talwara line in Himachal Pradesh which is a hilly region and for which a survey has been completed now. It has been submitted to the Board and is at the stage of examination. Naturally, we have taken a lenient view. The Prime Minister in 1974 herself had called a meeting of the North-Eastern Council Members and she had taken a view that so far as the development of the hill States is concerned, the conventional finances shall not be taken into consideration. A liberal attitude will be taken. After the examination of this particular line, it will be subject to the Planning Commission's clearance. Then it will be taken up.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: There is another 5 km. of extension from Kalka to Parwanoo which our hon. Chief Minister had been demanding for which he has also agreed to pay the labour cost from the State Exchequer Will the hon. Deputy Minister of Railway inform the House about the progress in this regard and assure the House that this will also be considered this year?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: From Kalka to Parwanoo is also one of the lines which is under survey along with other lines For the development of Himachal Pradesh, it will be taken into consideration.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन बनाने की जो योजना बनाई है, उसमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्र का क्या क्राइटेरिया है । पर्वतीय क्षेत्र किसको माना जाता है । मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं, वहां पर्वतीय इलाका है, पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, लेकिन वहां पर एक भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है । अतः मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र का क्या क्राइटीरिया मानते हैं ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में किरंदूल से लेकर वाल्टेयर तक रेलवे लाइन है और वह भी इलेक्ट्रिफाइड है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Railway dues from Rohtas Industries

*747. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Rohtas Industries owe to the Railways Rs. 3.1 crores towards freight and demurrage;

(b) if so, what amount thereof has been realised and what is the balance to be cleared by them; and

(c) what measures are being taken to expedite the clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIFF): A sum of Rs 3.06 crores including Rs 2.76 crores on account of demurrage as on 28-2-1981.

(b) A sum of Rs. 7.74 lakhs was paid by the party in March, 1981 leaving a balance of Rs. 2.98 crores as on 31-3-1981.

(c) M/s. Rohtas Industries have disputed the procedure for calculation of demurrage charges in respect of wagons booked for their works. The matter is under review.

Development of Homoeopathic System of Medicines

*748. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the funds allotted for development of homoeopathic system of medicine in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether any quality control laboratories were set up to ensure good quality of homoeopathic medicines; and

(c) the details of plans to encourage this Homoeopathic system of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a)

Year	(Rupees in lakhs) (Funds allotted)
1979-80 (Final Estimates)	63.00
1980-81	54.25
1981-82	86.00

(b) Yes. There is one Laboratory at Ghaziabad.

(c) For encouragement of the Homoeopathic system of medicine, the Government has set up:—

(i) The Central Council of Homoeopathy, under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 for regulating homoeopathic education and practice;

(ii) The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy to initiate, develop, coordinate and assist scientific research in different aspects of Homoeopathy and to promote institutions of research for the study of diseases, their prevention, caution and remedies;

(iii) The National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta for promoting growth and development of Homoeopathy and to provide facilities for advance training, research and patient care in Homoeopathy;

(iv) The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad, to lay down standards of homoeopathic drugs and find out indigenous substitutes for foreign plants and for drug testing of market samples under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act in relation to Homoeopathy; and

(v) 23 homoeopathic dispensaries/units are functioning under the Central Government Health Scheme. Six more are proposed to be opened in 1981-82.

Obscene Literature on Railway Book Stalls

*750. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that railway book stalls are unauthorisedly selling obscene literature;

(b) whether some cases of such nature have been detected by the Railway authorities; and

if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure that only healthy literature is sold at these stalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However, sale of obscene or scurrilous literature and any publication to which good, sufficient and reasonable objection can be shown is prohibited.

Wagon utilisation capacity

*751. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wagon utilisation capacity has declined from 96 per cent in 1976-77 to 87 per cent in 1979-80;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There is no such index as wagon utilisation capacity worked out on the railways. The utilisation of wagons on the Railways is judged by the comprehensive index of Net Tonne Kms. per wagon day and this has declined from 1019 in 1976-77 to 972 in 1979-80 on the Broad Gauge and from 570 to 534 on the Metre Gauge.

(b) Several factors affected railway operations during the year 1979-80, such as the widespread and extensive power-cuts in various States, effecting not only the industrial production but also the Railways' working; agitations and bandhs frequently dislocated rail movement; strike in certain sections like the ports led to hold up of wagons. Occasional stoppages of work in oil installation units and in some of the iron ore mines resulted in less offering of traffic. For want of the required quantity of coking coal, there was also a drop in the demand of other way materials to steel plants in the first half of the year 1979-80. Another factor which affected the overall mobility was the agitation by the railway staff, particularly in the Eastern Sector, mostly by categorywise unrecognised groups. The agitations which involved work stoppages or go slow tactics, reduced the productivity in the various sectors, specially in the sphere of coal loading in the Bengal-Bihar fields. All these factors put together affected the lifting of goods traffic, thereby leading to drop in the net tonne kms. per wagon day in the year 1979-80 both on broad gauge and metre gauge.

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve the loading of goods traffic during the current financial year which have already led to an improvement in the net tonne kms. per wagon day also:

(i) segregation of wagons fitted with roller bearings and centre buffer couplers from conventional type of wagons formed into rakes for carriage of essential commodities like foodgrains, fertilizers cement and coal;

(ii) formation and running of 'jumbo rakes' which are higher pay load unit trains of covered wagons carrying bulk commodities at higher speeds over long distances;

(iii) loads carried by each goods train on different sections being optimised;

(iv) identification and condemnation of over-aged wagons on age-cum-condition basis;

(v) running of through goods trains with the same electric or diesel engines; and

(vi) maintenance of close co-ordination with the concerned agencies to clear the traffic on programmed basis.

All these steps have shown very encouraging results and in the month of March, 1981, Railways have done record wagon loading on the Broad Gauge.

कुरस्ती कलां रेल स्टेशन का लूटा जाना

*752. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :
श्री के० मालप्पा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 9 मार्च, 1981 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि लाठियों से लैस कुछ व्यक्तियों ने उत्तर रेलवे के फतेहपुर स्टेशन के नजदीक कुरस्ती कलां रेल स्टेशन को लूटा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 6-3-1981 को लगभग 00.45 बजे, लाठियों से सज्जित 3 व्यक्तियों ने उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद मंडल में फतेहपुर और कानपुर स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित कुरस्ती कलां स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय में प्रवेश कियाऔर ड्यूटी पर तैनात श्री बजरंग सिंह, स्टेशन मास्टर को पकड़ लिया जिन पर हमला किया गया और उनकी हाथ की घड़ी, सोने की अंगूठी और 86 रु० नकद लूट लिये । बदमाशों नें स्टेशन मास्टर से चाबियां भी छीनलीं और तिजोरी से 166.70 रु० की रेलवे नकदी तथा टिकट ट्यूब से 51 रु० लूट लिये । इसके बाद लूटने के उद्देश्य से बदमाश श्री बजरंग सिंह को उनके क्वार्टर पर ले गये लेकिन वे ऐसा नहीं कर पाये क्योंकि क्वार्टर पर ताला लगा था । जब बदमाश स्टेशन मास्टर के क्वार्टर से लौट रहे थे, श्री बजरंग सिंह ने शोर मचाया और बदमाशों में से एक बदमाश की लाठी छीन कर बदमाशों को चुनौती दी। श्री बजरंग सिंह ने स्टेशन भवन ने शरण ली बदमाशों ने स्टेशन की इमारत पर पत्थर फेंके और बाद में भाग गये । राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस फतेहपुर ने लूटपाट के लिए भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 394 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया और मामले की छानबीन कर रहे हैं ।

News Item 'China Prods Pindi to forsake Simla Pact'

*753. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'China Prods Pindi to forsake Simla Pact' appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated the 15th March, 1981; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no independent information to confirm the aforesaid news item.

Govenrment continue to keep a close watch on all aspects of Sino-Pak relations that have a bearing on India's security and other interests.

Breast Cancer Cases

*754. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about two lakhs cases of breast cancer are reported every year in the country and most of them prove to be fatal and if not, the number of such cases reported every year in the country;

(b) whether any investigations have been carried out to find the reasons for this abnormal rise of disease;

(c) whether there are adequate medical facilities to treat these patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Cancer is neither a notifiable nor a registerable disease. Further, no country-wide survey regarding the incidence of cancer has been undertaken so far. There are, therefore, no authentic figures of the incidence of cancer in the country. It is, however, not a fact that the majority of the breast cancer cases are fatal. From available information, it cannot be categorically stated that there has been an increase in the incidence of the disease in recent years. The impression is perhaps due to a greater consciousness of breast lumps amongst females as well as to better methods of diagnosis. Facilities for the treatment of cancer exist in most of the major hospitals, medical college hospitals and at the Regional Cancer Research and Treatment Centres which are being established at selected places with financial assistance from the Centre.

Assistance is provided by Central Government to the State Governments, Union Territories and voluntary institutions engaged in the field of Cancer research and treatment for (i) setting up of Early Cancer Detection Centres (ii) the installation of Cobalt Therapy Units; and (iii) for developing Regional Cancer Research and Treatment Centres. In addition to the 4 existing Regional Centres at Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and Bombay, Government has since selected the following six existing cancer institutes for being developed as Regional Centres during the Sixth Five Year Plan:

1. The Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad;

2. Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior;

3. S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack;

4. Cancer Wing of the Medical College, Trivandrum;

5. Kidwai Memorial Instiute of Oncology, Bangalore; and

6. Dr. B. B. Cancer Institute, Gauhati.

New Station on Bombay-Pune Line

*755. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back Government had a survey made at Kasarwadi on Bombay-Pune Railway Line to construct a new Railway Station there; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and when construction work will start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to open a flag station at Kasarwadi between Dapodi and Pimpri stations. The State Government has been approached for land acquisition for the proposed flag station.

Free Railway Passes

*757. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names, professions, designations and addresses of persons who have been issued free railway card passes for the Air Conditioned First and Second classes in the current year and also each of the last two years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on their free travels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The lists of complimentary passes issued in the current year and also each of the last two years are being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Figures of expenditure in regard to the journeys performed on the basis of complimentary card passes are not maintained.

Multinational Collaborated Railway Hotels

*758. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways propose to set up luxury hotels with the collaboration of multinationals; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these hotels are proposed to be set up and full details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-aligned Goodwill Committee's Meeting in New Delhi

*759. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to hold a meeting of non-aligned goodwill committee in Delhi in order to make renewed efforts for ending the six months old Iran-Iraq war;

(b) if so, when the meeting is likely to take place;

(c) whether, there are proposals to introduce new initiatives to resolve the problems created by U.N. sponsored initiative which found stiff opposition from Iran; and

(d) if so, the nature of fresh initiatives to be taken at this meeting in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The Non-aligned Ministerial Committee in regard to Iran-Iraq war met in New Delhi from April 4 to 7, 1981.

(c) and (d) The Committee left for Baghdad on April 8; it will proceed to Tehran from there. At this stage they do not intend to present any proposals regarding the substantive issues of the conflict. Their first and foremost task would be to try and understand all the facts, intricacies and various dimensions of the problem.

Formation of Consultative Committees

*760. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed all the consultative committees for the Railways such as Train Time Table and Passenger Amenities and what is the number of such committees;

(b) since when the term of the last committees expired and why it has taken so long to form the new committees; and

(c) when Government will form the new committees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The consultative committees both at the zonal and divisional levels have been constituted and notified. The subsidiary committees like Times Table and Railway Users Amenities Committees which function only at the zonal levels are under formation.

(b) and (c). The term of all these committees expired on 31-3-1980. The main consultative committees have since been constituted. The subsidiary committees will be constituted shortly.

Facilities extended to casual Gangmen

*761. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a difference between the facilities extended to the casual gangmen working on open line and the same on new lines under construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Resolution of the All India Project Conference on November 14-15, 1980 in Calcutta under the auspices of the All Indian Railwaymen's Federation; and

(d) if so, the main points of the resolution and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARUN): (a) and (b). Casual Gangmen engaged on open line are granted temporary status on completion of 120 days continuous service and become entitled to regular scale of pay and other benefits granted to temporary regular Railway employees viz. educational assistance, medical facilities, provident fund and pension facilities etc. The project casual gangmen are, however, granted 1/30th of the scale of pay plus dearness allowance on completion of 6 months continuous service and are not entitled to other benefits admissible to the regular Railway employees.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The All India Railway Projects and Construction Casual Staff have demanded the banning of all fresh recruitment, and absorption of all the existing casual labour against regular class IV posts. There is already a restriction on fresh recruitment of casual labour except during emergencies. With a view to decasualise existing casual labour, a Committee of Additional Heads of Departments has been asked to carry out a cadre review and submit proposals for the creation of regular posts. About 12,000 posts have recently been sanctioned and proposals for sanctioning 24,000 more posts are under consideration of this Ministry.

Deaths in India

*762. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths in India during the period from 1979-80 to 1980-81 (upto 28th February, 1981); and

(b) the measures taken by Government to prevent the deaths in infancy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to in-

formation received from the Registrar General of India, the provisional total estimated number of deaths in India excluding the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland and Mizoram from where information has not been received is 6.4 million for the calendar year 1979. The data for 1980-81 are not yet available.

(b) Maternal and Child Health care services such as the following are being provided and expanded:

(1) Immunisation of pregnant mothers and infants.

(2) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children.

(3) Pre-natal, delivery and post-natal services for pregnant women through the network of Subcentres, Primary Health Centres and referral system.

(4) Training of traditional dais to conduct child-birth in hygienic manner.

(5) Monitoring growth and development of infants through childrens clinics.

(6) Nutrition education to support prolonged breast feeding and early introduction of suitable weaning foods for infants.

(7) Provision of oral rehydration salts to combat mortality due to dehydration in children suffering from acute diarrhoeal diseases.

Bazar Advisory Committee at Khurda Road

6974. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Bazar Advisory Committee exists to look into the affairs of Railway Market at Khurda Road;

(b) how many plots have been leased to outsiders and how many plots have been leased to Railway employees and their relatives in the Railway Market, Khurda Road;

(c) how much amount is collected from these plots annually;

(d) whether any rate-chart has been displayed in the Railway Market; and

(e) whether any arrangement has been made by the Railway administration to check the quality of fish and meat being sold in the Railway Market at Khurda Road?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) 368 plots have been allotted to outsiders, 23 to the relatives of railway employees and none to railway employees. However, 14 plots have been allotted to retired Railway employees.

(c) Rs. 83,000/- approximately.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

कालका मेल सुपर फास्ट गाड़ियों में आरक्षण

6975. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कानपुर स्टेशन पर कालका मेल, गोमती एक्सप्रेस तथा अन्य सुपर फास्ट गाड़ियों के लिए आरक्षणों के सम्बन्ध में बड़े पैमाने पर की जा रही अनियमितताओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार की गैर-कानूनी बातों को रोकने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Allotment of quarters to Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division

6976. SHRI DAYARAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division, Northern Railway have not been allotted quarters at Ghaziabad, Ambala, Tughlakabad, and Delhi area though being essential and non-pooled category;

(b) whether it is a fact that other categories of staff such as Traffic Control and clerks at Ghaziabad and Tughlakabad have been given preference;

(c) the action which the Administration has taken against the allotment authorities and Housing Committees for not allotting proper quota to Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters; and

(d) by what time the Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters will be allotted quarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) No. The Traffic Controllers and clerks at Ghaziabad and Tughlakabad are allotted quarters only from their own pool ear-marked for them on their own turn.

(c) No such case of improper allotment has been reported.

(d) The quarters for Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters are already earmarked and allotment is made as and when quarters become available.

पटना जाने वाली उपनगरीय गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से चलना

6977. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना जाने वाली कोई भी उपनगरीय गाड़ी समय पर नहीं चल रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त उपनगरीय गाड़ियां पर्याप्त संख्या में नहीं हैं;

(ग) क्या जिन कर्मचारियों को पटना स्थित कार्यालयों में आना होता है, उन्हें इसके फलस्वरूप काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों को हो रही उक्त कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेलें पटना के लिए उपनगरीय गाड़ियां नहीं चलती हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) निकटवर्ती स्टेशनों से आने वाले कर्मचारी पटना जाने वाली उपयुक्त गाड़ियों का उपयोग कर सकते है । इस समय, पटना में दोनों ओर डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त 20 जोड़ी सवारी गाडियां चलती है जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जैसे मकिमगढ़

राजगीर, पटना साहिब, बरौनी, आरा बक्सर और गया से सेक्शनल यात्रियों को सुविधाजनक सेवाएं प्रदान करती हैं ।

(घ) बड़ी संख्या में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और होस-पाइप अलग कर देने की घटनाओं के कारण गाड़ियों के समय पर चलने पर लगातार गम्भीर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है । दानापुर मंडल में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और होस-पाइप अलग करने की दिसम्बर, 1980, जनवरी, 81 और फरवरी, 81 में क्रमश: 2430, 2424 और 2870 मामले हुए हैं । गाड़ियों के चालन पर कड़ी निगरानी रख कर उन्हें समय पर चलाने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं की रोकथाम करने में सहायता देने के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ भी सम्पर्क बनाया रखा जा रहा है ।

Out Agencies in Haryana

6978. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3440 on 11th December, 1980 regarding guidelines for opening railway out agencies and state:

(a) the names of out-agencies in Haryana served by the Northern Railway whose term expires during the current year; and

(b) whether the Railway Administration has been directed to invite applications through advertisements well in time before the contracts are given and not extend in cases where extension had already been given once or twice and induct fresh blood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Jagadhri Town Out-Agency only.

(b) No. The issue will be decided by the Railway Administration on the basis of the overall performance of the present contractor before the expiry of his term of contract.

Sino-Indian Relations

6979. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new advancement in developing relations with China;

(b) if so, what;

(c) the steps which Government are taking to develop further relations diplomatically, commercially and culturally; and

(d) whether there is any positive sign in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). The Government of India keep under constant review the process of normalisation of relations with China on the basis of our principles and interests. Recently in his opening Address to the Budget Session of the Parliament on February 16, 1981, the President reiterated Government of India's policy on normalisation of relations with China in the following terms:

> "Our willingness to further normalise relations with China and to discuss all outstanding problems ..has been made clear repeatedly. We hope that the Chinese will demonstrate their willingness to reciprocate".

Following are some of the steps taken by the Government of India in this regard:

(i) As a part of the exploratory dialogue on normalisation of relations, the Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs Shri Eric Gonsalves visited Peking in the later half of June last year and on that

occasion he extended an invitation to the Chinese Foreign Minister to visit India.

(ii) When Shri Rao Birendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture passed through Peking on his way back from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in November 1980, he called on Mr. Wan Li, one of the Chinese Vice Premiers. On this occasion the two sides reiterated their intention to work towards gradual improvement of India-China relations.

(iii) Under an inter-Governmental understanding PTI and Xinhua news agencies have posted resident correspondents in Beijing and Delhi respectively.

(iv) Efforts continue to be made to promote exchanges in such fields as trade, science and Technology, culture and sports. A Chinese gymnastic team and an acrobatic troupe visited India at the invitation of the Government of India in January|February this year.

Steps to open Poly Clinic in CGHS Dispensary in Janakpuri

6980. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one CGHS dispensary (No. 61) in Janakpuri to cater to a population of more than 3 lakhs;

(2) whether it is also a fact that the said dispensary is ill-equipped as much as it does not have any clinical facilities; and

(c) what steps are being taken to open a poly-clinic in the area under CGHS in order to cater to the needs of the vast population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) No. The clinical laboratory facilities are provided through Tilak Nagar and Rajouri Garden dispensaries.

(c) There is no proposal to open any Poly-clinic in Janakpuri at present.

Proposal to run an Express train between Nagore and Madras

6981. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to run in Express train in the name of Nagore-Valenganni Express from Nagore to Madras;

(b) if so, when this will be commenced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c): With effect from 5-10-80, a fast passenger has been introduced between Nagore and Mayuram viz. 633/634 which carries 6 through coaches for Madras Egmore by 109/110 Passenger. Introduction of a train between Madras, Egmore and Nagore has, however, not been found operationally feasible at present due to constraints of line capacity.

Asansol-Damodar Line

6982. SHRI SUSHIL BHATACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal under consideration to double the Railway line from Asansol to Damodar of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) There is already an electrified double line from Asansol to Damodar on the South Eastern Railway.

Manmad-Naradana Line

6983. SHRI Z. M. KHANDOLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is a demand for constructing a new railway line between Manmad (on Central Railway) and Malegaon and Naradana (in Nasik and Dhule Districts of Maharashtra) by the people of the area;

(b) if so, when the survey work for this new railway line is expected to start; and

(c) what provision has been made for the project in the Sixth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Due to paucity of resources, it has not been possible to include this line in Sixth Plan.

Number of passport applications received and issued

6984. SHRI N. E HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of passport applications received and passports issued by the Passport issuing authorities throughout the country during 1980, month-wise;

(b) how much time it takes to issue the passport to the applicant from the date of his application submitted to the Ministry;

(c) the details regarding the categories of applications exempt from police verification; and

(d) the average time taken for police verification in respect of the categories not so exempt and whether Government propose to review the procedure to reduce the waiting period and to improve efficiency of the passport offices?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The monthly average of passport applications received and passports issued by the passport issuing authorities during 1980 was 80,n519 and 80,037 respectively.

(b) An application properly filled in, and complete in all respects, results in issue of a passport in approximately four weeks on average. In cases of emergencies, passports of limited validity can be issued immediately.

(c) The following categories are normally exempted from police verification:

(i) Application for issue of diplomatic passports;

(ii) Applications for issue of official passports;

(iii) Applications for issue of ordinary passports from Members of Parliament;

(iv) Applications for issue of ordinary passports from senior Government Officers who submit no objection certificate from the department concerned.

(d) The average time taken for security verification in respect of non-exempt categories is 15 days from the date of receipt by police authorities of the particulars from a Passport Office. The present simplified procedure is working satisfactorily, by and large, but Government keep it under constant review, so as to improve it constantly.

Koraput—Parvatipuram Line

6985. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Koraput-Parvatipuram Railway line has been included in the year 1981-82;

(b) whether his Ministry propose to construct the Koraput-Rayagada Railway line along with that line;

(c) whether the Rayagada-Koraput and Koraput-Parvatipuram techno-economic survey report has been examined and compared the cost of construction of the line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) It is proposed to construct Koraput-Rayagada BG line only.

(c) and (d). The salient features of the two alternative alignments for which the survey was carried out are given below:

Item	Koraput-Parvatipuram	Koraput-Rayagada
1. Length	129.48 Kms.	174.32 Kms.
2. Ruling grade	1 in 80 (Compensated)	1 in 100 (Compensated)
3. Cost	Rs. 121.10 crores	Rs. 112.10 crores
4. Number of stations	10	12
5. Goods earnings from all traffic	Rs. 24.19 crores	Rs. 39.95 crores
6. Working expenses (6th year)	Rs. 24.79 crores	Rs. 25.76 crores
7. Internal rate of return without inflation	7.93%	10.32%
8. Inflation required to make the line remunerative.	55%	Nil.

The project report has revealed the following:

(i) Technically it is feasible to link Koraput either with Parvatipuram or Rayagada.

(ii) While the ruling gradient of 1 in 100 (Compensated) is feasible in the case of Koraput-Rayagada link, in the case of Koraput-Parvatipuram link the ruling gradient 1 in 80 (Compensated) is only possible.

(iii) Technically, financially and operationally Koraput-Rayagada (Singapuram Road) is better than the link from Koraput-Parvatipuram. Rayagada alignment joins Raipur-Vizianagaram line at a station known as Singapuram Road which is next to Rayagada.

(iv) The cost of construction of Koraput-Parvatipuram line is Rs. 121.10 crores while the Koraput-Rayagada BG line will cost about Rs. 112.10 crores.

Extension of Paikan-Tura-Dalu National Highway Upto Baghmara

6986. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey work of Paikan-Tura to Dalu National Highway to be extended upto Babhmara had been conducted, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b): Paikan-Tura-Dalu Road was declared as National Highway No. 51 with effect from 1-9-1980 and the State government has been asked to conduct detailed surveys and investigations about its condition and frame a suitable programme for further improvement of the road. As regards the stretch from Dalu to Baghmara, the same is a State Road and has been already developed to 20 feet roadway width under the Strategic Roads Programme.

समस्तीपुर मंडल में सवारी गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

6987. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 मार्च, 1981 से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर मंडल में बारह सवारी (पैसंजर) गाड़ियां रद्द कर दी गई हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) कोयले की कमी के कारण 14-3-81 से 21-3-81 तक पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर मंडल में 11 जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियों को अस्थायी तौर से रद्द कर दिया गया था । पुनः कोयले की कमी के कारण पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की 8-4-81 को 24 जोड़ी गाड़ियां रद्द करनी पड़ीं । जैसे ही लोको कोयले की उपलब्धता में सुधार होगा इन गाड़ियों को उत्तरोत्तर चला दिया जायेगा ।

Issue of Pay Slips

6988. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pay slips are not issued by the Railway authorities to the staff working under the Health Inspector, Wadi Bunder with the result the employees do not know the correct amount of their pay and the deductions made therefrom;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these employees have also not been issued Identity Cards; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Pay Slips are not issued to the staff. However, the Office copy of Pay Bill is made available to enable the staff to note down their particulars of pay and deductions.

(b) Out of 138. 70 employees have been issued Identity Cards. The remaining staff will also be issued identity cards shortly.

(c) The process of coverage of staff pay bills by computer is in progress and on computerisation. pay slips will be supplied to the staff. Identity Cards to remaining employees are being issued.

Women Workers on Railways

6989. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women workers employed on the Railways and attached offices and workshops;

(b) whether, there is any wage discrimination between male and female employees on the Railways; and

(c) what are the facilities available to female employees as compared to male employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) The number of women workers on the Zonal Railways, Production Units, Railway Board and other Railway offices as on 31st March, 1980 was 29,327.

(b) No.

(c) Female employees are entitled to 90 days Maternity Leave which is not debited against their leave account. Maternity Leave not exceeding six

weeks is also granted in case of miscarriage including abortion.

Steps to Popularise Sidha system of Medicine

6990. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the commencement of the Sidha system by the Central Government during the last three years, year-wise and whether the same has been spent in full and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Central Government to popularise the Sidha system;

(c) whether the staff pattern for the Sidha system in the Ministry is at par with other Branches of Indian systems of medicine and if so, whether all the posts have been filled up, if not, why and how many vacancies are existing and how many Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes are among them; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that all the doctors working in the Ministry under the Indian System of Medicine are not paid the non-practising allowance and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) An autonomous body, namely, the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has been set up by the Government of India to initiate, guide, develop and coordinate scientific research in fundamental and applied aspects of Ayurveda and Siddha. The Council is fully financed by the Government of India. Year-wise budget allocations made by the Council during the last 3 years for Siddha System are as follows:—

Year	Budget Allocations (Rs. in lakhs)	
(i) 1977-78	4.03	Fully utilised.
(ii) 1978-79	12.00	This amount could not be spent in full by the Council as necessary formalities for starting the new scheme s could not be completed during the year .
(iii) 1979-80	30.75	This amount could not be spent in full due to delays in getting rent free accommodation and recruitment of Staff for starting some expansion programme and new programmes.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Central Government to popularise the Siddha System:—

(i) The First C.G.H.S. Siddha Unit has started functioning from 14-1-1981 at Madras.

(ii) The Central Government is financing the two departments of M.D. (Siddha) Course at Government College of Indian Medicine, Palayamkottai, Tamil Nadu.

(iii) The National Siddha Formulary Part I (Tamil Version) is ready for publication.

Besides, the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is providing medicare facilities through I.P.D./O.P.D. of its Siddha Institutes and through its mobile clinical Research Units. The Council have also taken step to enlarge research activities under this system.

(c) The staff pattern for each of the systems under the Indian Systems of

Medicine in the Ministry is different. This is based on the popularity; number of practitioners, number of educational institutions and other relevant factors concerning that system. There is one post each of Research Officer, Research Assistant and Lower Division Clerk for Siddha System in the Ministry. All these posts are filled up at present. The post of Research Officer is being held by a Scheduled Cast candidate.

(d) Doctors under the Traditional Systems of Medicine in the Ministry performing clinical jobs are entitled to non-practising allowance.

Daily Running and Speeding up of Deluxe Trains

6991. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when all Deluxe trains will run daily;

(b) whether the railway administration propose to increase the speed of these express trains; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal to increase the frequency of deluxe trains. Besides, on these routes other trains are running to similar schedule on the remaining days.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Mahanadi Rail Bridge

6992. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the repairing of Mahanadi rail bridge near Cuttack;

(b) whether the repairing work of the above rail bridge is likely to be completed by the end of 1981-82; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The work regarding regirdering of Mahanadi bridge near Cuttack, taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.83 crores has already been completed on 12-2-81.

Burnpur Railway Station

6993. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the difficulties of the people Government propose to construct another platform at Burnpur Railway Station of South Eastern Railway;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Provision of additional platform is not feasible on account of non-availability of space at Burnpur Railway Station.

Selection of Candidates for Maritime Training

6994. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSRPORT be pleased to state the criteria adopted for selecting candidates for maritime training and by whom the collection is being made?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Candidates desirous of becoming Navigating or Engineer Officer in the Merchant Navy must have passed Intermediate Science or its equivalent examination (10+2)

with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as elective subjects and should be within the age limit of 20 years on 1st September of the year of entry. The age limit is relaxable by one year in the case of SC/ST candidates. Selection is made on the basis of written entrance examination common to both the categories followed by an interview. Result of the final selection is announced in the last week of August and selected candidates join the training institution on 1st September every year

In addition, Graduate Engineers in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering are also recruited for one-year industry-oriented course in Marine Engineering. Selection for this course is made on the basis of marks obtained in the final year D.E. Degree Examination and interview. Result of final selection is announced towards the middle of November and selected candidates join the course commencing in the beginning of December every year.

Candidates desirous of serving as seaman in Deck and Engine Room Departments on board Merchant Ships should have passed 8th standard and satisfy the following physical standards:

Height—1.58 Metres

Weight—47.63 Kgs.

Chest—0.733 Metre
expandable to 0.787 Metre.

The age limit is 18 to 22 years. The upper age limit is relaxable by one year in the case of SC/ST candidates. Selection is made on the basis of interview with reference to (1) personality, (2) intelligence expression, (3) general knowledge, (4) suitability for sea career and (5) extra curricular activities. Selection is held once in two years or earlier, depending upon the absorption of candidates kept on the panel of previous selection.

Falling Standard of Magazine 'India News

6995. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the standard of magazine 'India News' produced by the Indian Embassy in Islamabad is falling repidly; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve its layout and contents?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The standard of "India News" brought out by our Mission in Islamabad is not only being maintained but various improvements in response to the preferences of the readers in Pakistan are being instituted. The magazine continues to be appreciated by the Pakistani reader as is indicated by the fact that the Mission continues to receive numerous letters of appreciation from Pakistani readers.

Unit to Manufacture Latex Condom at Betul

6996. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a unit to manufacture latex condom (Nirodh) is no more in the present plan for Betul (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the said unit is being shifted elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c): The proposal to establish a central public sector unit for manufacturing rubber condoms at Betul (Madhya Pradesh) was given up, after due consideration, in July, 1979, long before the drafting

of the present Plan (1980—85) started. Apart from possible expansion of the centrally owned M/s Hindustan Latex Ltd., it is not proposed, at present, to establish any other public sector enterprise for the purpose.

Free Pass to Railway Employees

6997. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons who are entitled to free pass facilities provided to the employees of Railways; and

(b) the steps taken to check the abuse of these free travel pass facilities provided to the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) All Railway employees working on the Railways on regular basis including those on deputation are granted privilege passes/ PTOs.

(b) Instructions exist that deterrent punishment should be awarded to Railway servants detected misusing passes and PTOs which may take the form of dismissal or removal from service or reversion to a lower post depending upon the seriousness of the offence.

Indo-Japan Project for Leprosy

6998. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the progress made in the Indo-Japan Project for leprosy taken up few years back at Agra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The Japanese Leprosy Mission for Asia (JALMA) had founded in 1967 an institution known as the India Centre of JALMA. After running the Centre for 10 years, the Japanese Leprosy Mission handed over the institutions to the Government of India, which, in turn, was handed over to Indian Council of Medical Research. Thus, the central JALMA Institute for Leprosy was established on 1st April, 1976 as a permanent Institute of the India Council of Medical Research.

The progress made since taken over is briefly as follows:

1. Outpatient services for patients have been increased.

2. Efforts are being made to use or combination of drugs to make the patients free of leprosy germs as quickly as possible.

3. Several therapeutic regimens are being tried. Sulphone resistance is being studied. The Institute is also engaged in studies on macular lesion, oral lesion and eye lesion; in carrying on tests on early diagonsis, assessment of Dharmendra Antigen and collection of biochemical data. Immunological and clinical studies are being carried out. Morphological and immunoglobulins in tissues and Leprous phelbitis studies are also being undertaken.

पोलिया रोग फैलना

6999. **श्री अशोक गेहलोत :**
श्री बी० पी० देसाई :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों से पोलिया रोग के फैलने के समाचार पिछले तीन महीनों में प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस रोग के प्रसार के कारणों का पता लगाया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस रोग को समूल नष्ट करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरे क्या हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) सरकार को पिछले तीन महीनों में देश के अन्दर पीलिया फैलने के कोई समाचार नहीं मिले हैं ।

(ख) पीलिया फैलने के कारण स्पष्ट हैं । पीड़ित व्यक्ति के मल-मूत्र और खून से यह रोग फैलता है । यह रोग अधिकतर मल से दूषित पानी से होता है ।

(ग) और (घ) चूंकि स्वास्थ्य राज्य का विषय है, इसलिये इस रोग के निवारण और नियंत्रण के उपाय करना संबंधित राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है । यदि किसी राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र में यह रोग फैल जाए तो राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर भारत सहकार उसके निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिये निम्नलिखित सहायता करती है :—

(i) जब कोई रोग महामारी के रूप में फूट पड़ता है तो उसकी वैज्ञानिक जांच करवाने में राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली, अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान एवं जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता और अन्य संस्थानों से दल भेजकर राज्यों/संघ शासित सरकारों को सहायता दी जाती है । ये दल निवारण और नियंत्रण कार्यों में भी राज्यों की सहायता करते हैं ।

(ii) राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार औषधियां, निदान के लिये रिजेंट और अन्य सामान जुटाने में भी सहायता दी जाती है ।

चूंकि यह रोग मुख्यतया पीने का पानी मल से दूषित हो जाने के कारण फैलता है, इसलिये इस रोग की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये यही सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि लोगों को साफ पानी पीने को मिले । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान ग्रामीण व शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था करने तथा मैले का समुचित निकास करने के लिये निर्माण व आवास मंत्रालय ने एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है ।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलों का उपयोग करने वालों की क्षेत्रीय (जोनल) समिति

7000. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी रेल के रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं की कोई क्षेत्रीय समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान से कौन-कौन से संसद सदस्यों को उक्त समिति में सम्मिलित किया गया है; और

(ग) विपक्ष के उन सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इसमें सम्मिलित किया गया है और यदि विपक्ष से किसी सदस्य को नहीं लिया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) संसदीय कार्य विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार विभिन्न समितियों, परिषदों, बोर्डों आदि में संसद सदस्य का मनोनयन संसदीय कार्य मंत्री की सिफारिश पर किया जाता है । रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों में भी संसद सदस्यों के मनोनयन के संबंध में भी वही प्रक्रिया अपनायी जा रही है । क्षेत्रीय रेल

उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति, पश्चिम रेलवे में निम्नलिखित संसद् सदस्यों का मनोनयन संसदीय कार्य मंत्री द्वारा किया गया है :—

1. श्री एल० एम० सिंगम (राज्य सभा)
2. श्री यू०एच० पटेल (लोक सभा)
3. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी (लोक सभा)

आदित्यपुर (बिहार) रेल क्रासिंग पर दुर्घटना

7002. **श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आदित्यपुर रेल क्रासिंग पर 16 जनवरी, 1981 को आई०आई०टी० आदित्यपुर, जिला सिंहभूमि, बिहार के प्रोफेसर, श्री राजकुमार पाठक गाड़ी के नीचे आ गये थे और उनकी वहीं मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त दुर्घटना के बाद आदित्यपुर में हड़ताल हुई थी और गाड़ियों का आना-जाना एक सप्ताह तक बन्द रहा तथा रेल-सम्पत्ति भी जला दी गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के कारण रेलवे को कुल कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) क्या रेलवे का विचार आदित्यपुर रेल-फाटक पर ऊपरि-पुल बनाने का है ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को होने से रोका जा सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस घटना के पश्चात् जनता उत्तेजित हो गई जिसके फलस्वरूप टाटानगर, आदित्यपुर, गोमहारिया तथा कांद्रा स्टेशनों पर 8 सवारी गाड़ियां 35 मिनट से 323 मिनट तक की अवधि तक रोकी गयीं।

(ग) आग लगाये जाने के कारण मोटे तौर पर लगभग 5 लाख रुपये का नुकसान होने का अनुमान है, लेकिन इसका अभी सही मूल्यांकन किया जाना है।

(घ) आदित्यपुर में पहले से ही एक ऊपरी पुल है। समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव की जांच राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से की जा रही है।

Visit of Cultural Groups

7003. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cultural groups visited India during 1980-81;

(b) full particulars, *i.e.*, country of origin, number of members in delegation and visiting dates of each group; and

(c) what facilities were given by the Government of India during their stay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). A statement giving details of the cultural groups visiting India in 1980-81 under the auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Particulars of delegation	No. of members	Dates of visit	Facilities provided
1	Bulgaria	Folk dance and music Ensemble.	41	1-4-80 to 18-4-80	Full hospitality and programme.
2	F.R.G.	Mandolin Orchestra	50	17-7-80 to 19-7-80 and 7-8-80 to 9-8-80	Do.
3	Venezuela	Capella de Caracas	45	13-8-80 to 18-8-80	Do.
4	France	Mme Poumi Lescaut, Dancer.	1	6-9-80	Partial assistance in respect of visit and expenses on her programme.
5	France	Mr. Blaise Calame, Pianist	1	8-9-80 to 22-9-80	Full hospitality & programme.
6	U.S.S.R.	Azerbaijan Puppet Theatre Troupe	20	4-10-80 to 25-10-80	Do.
7	Portugal	Chamber Orchestra	46	17-10-80 to 24-10-80	Do.
8	Trinidad & Tobago	Steel Band Troupe	45	30-10-80 to 8-11-80	Do.
9	G.D.R.	Chamber Orchestra 'CAMERATA MUSICA'	19	1-11-180 to 15-11-80	Do.
10	G.D.R.	Kube's Pantomime	3	3-11-80 to 15-11-80	Full hospitality and programme.
11	Republic of Korea.	Music and Dance Ensemble	35	10-11-80 to 19-11-80	Do.
12	Cuba	National Dance Troupe	15	30-11-80 to 15-12-80	Do.
13	Japan	Takeda Marionatte Theatre Troupe	9	13-12-80 to 18-12-80	Partial assistance in respect of visit and all expenses on the organisation of the programme.
14	Yogoslavia	Mr. Dusan Trobojevic Pianist	1	13-12-80 to 29-12-80	Full hospitality and programme.
15	Australia	Mr. Richard Bradshaw Shadow Puppetier and Mrs. Bradshaw	2	17-12-80 to 31-12-80	Do.
16	USSR	Soloists—Piano and Violin	4	19-12-80 to 30-12-80	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Japan	Folk and Classical Dance Troupe of International Institute of Performing Art. Tokyo	30	26-12-80 to 9-1-81	Full hospitality and programme.
18	Vietnam	National Dance and Music Troupe	15	28-12-80 to 15-1-81	Do.
19	U.K.	Cambridge Theatre Company	30	28-12-80 to 7-2-81	Partial hospitality & Expenses on the programme.
20		Mme Vija Vetra Solo Dancer of East and West	1	January 81	Full hospitality and programme.
21	U.S.S.R.	Kiev Opera Ballet	80	10-1-81 to 24-1-81	Do.
22	Bangladesh	Musical Troupe	9	28-1-81 to 13-2-81	Do.
23	A.R.E.	Mdm. Regima Youssef Opera Singer	1	1-2-81 to 10-2-81	Do.
24	Austria	Mauricllo Frischenschlager (Piano and Violin)	2	February, 81	Partial hospitality and ezponses on the programme.
25	Sweden	'Northern Star' Dance Troupe	4	7-2-81 to 23-2-81	Fully hospitality and programme
26	China	Acrobatic Troupe	52	24-2-81 to 19-3-81	Do.

विदेशों से किए गए प्रोटोकोल और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान करार

7004. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों के साथ किए गए राजनीतिक प्रोटोकोलों और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान करारों के अंतर्गत, फ्रांस, यूगोस्लाविया और पोलैण्ड के साथ बातचीत की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ; और

(ग) उन अन्य देशों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके साथ सहयोग जारी रखने और संबंध बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक प्रयास किए हैं ।

विधि, न्याय एवं कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न प्रोटोकोलों, सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान करारों के अंतर्गत फ्रांस, यूगोस्लाविया और पोलैण्ड से आवधिक बातचीत होती है । इस संबंध में हाल ही में हुई बातचीत का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

फ्रांस : जनवरी, 1980 में फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति की भारत यात्रा के दौरान उड़ीसा में कोयला, अल्मूनियम परिसर, सागर-विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, विभिन्न प्रकार की नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, औद्योगिक एवं वाणिज्यिक सहयोग, कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास, पैट्रो-रासायनिक पदार्थ, उर्वरक, औषधि एवं रसायन से सम्बद्ध सात प्रोटोकोलों और समझौताज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे । इसके बाद अप्रैल, 1980 में वाणिज्य

मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी ने फ्रांस की यात्रा की और वहां उन्होंने फ्रांस के विदेश व्यापार मंत्री से बातचीत की । मई, 1980 में पैरिस में दोनों पक्षों की मानिटरिंग समिति की बैठक आर्थिक और तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में भारत-फ्रांसीसी सहयोग पर और फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति की यात्रा के दौरान हस्ताक्षरित प्रोतोकोलों पर विचार करने के लिए हुई ।

यूगोस्लाविया : महामान्य श्री वैलेलिन जरानोविक की यात्रा के दौरान 26 सितम्बर, 1980 को भारत और यूगोस्लाविया के बीच एक दीर्घकालिक करार पर हस्ताक्षर हुए । इस करार का मुख्य उद्देश्य उत्पादन-सहयोग करारों जैसे अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उन्नत रूपों में दीर्घकालिक औद्योगिक एवं तकनीकी सहयोग के माध्यम से भारत और यूगोस्लाविया के बीच आर्थिक संबंधों को और सुदृढ़ करना है ।

आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में द्विपक्षीय सहयोग पर विचार करने के लिए भारत-यूगोस्लाविया आर्थिक सहयोग संयुक्त समिति का तेहरवां अधिवेशन नई दिल्ली में 16 से 19 फरवरी 1981 के बीच हुआ ।

दोनों देशों के बीच का मौजूदा सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान करार 1980 और 1981 के दो वर्षों के लिए है ।

पोलैंड : दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के बीच अधिकारी स्तर की बातचीत मार्च, 1981 में वारसा में हुई । इस बातचीत के परिणामस्वरूप, वर्ष 1981 और 1982 के लिए एक नये सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम को अंतिम रूप दिया गया ।

आर्थिक, व्यापारिक एवं तकनीकी सहयोग से सम्बद्ध भारत-पोलिश संयुक्त आयोग का छठा अधिवेशन मार्च, 1979 में नई दिल्ली में आर्थिक एवं तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में पारस्परिक सहयोग की समीक्षा करने के लिए हुआ ।

(ग) भारत की सरकार उन सभी मित्र देशों के साथ पारस्परिकता के आधार पर सहयोग और संपर्कों को बनाए रखने की कोशिश में रहती है जिनके साथ भारत के राजनयिक संबंध हैं ।

Measures to encourage Family Planning in M.R.T.P.

7005. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take measures to encourage family planning both with the workers and employers in the establishments attracting MRTP;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government have taken measures for providing population education and family planning motivation to workers and employers in the Industrial Sector by starting Organised Sector projects for involving Trade Union Organisations, and Employers Organisations which may include members of establishments attracting MRTP Act.

(b) Employers' Organisation.

(i) All India Organisation of Employers (AIOE)

This was started on 1-2-1980 for a period of three years with the commitment of United Nations Fund for Population Activities for assistance to the extent of $61,370. The objective is to evolve a strategy for greater collaboration between employers and workers organisations in developing viable models of suitable population education programme for promotion of Family Welfare and Health, through orientation and motivation of executives, supervisors and the workers at

the plant level. The project is being implemented in Kanpur, Patna and Ludhiana.

(ii) *Employers Federation of India (EFI)*:

This project was started on 1-11-1979 for a period of three years with the commitment of financial assistance from UNFPA to the tune of $86,210. The objectives are the same as those of the AIOE Project. It is being implemented at Pune and Madras.

Trade Union Organisations

(i) *Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)*

This project was started from 1-9-1976 for a peroid of two years but was extended till 31-3-1980 with financial commitment of UNFPA to the tune of $91,570. The aim was to provide an institutional set up to guarantee some degree of continuity in population education undertaken by INTUC. The acceptance of small family norm among the industrial workers affiliated to this body was to be achieved through educational and motivational means.

(ii) *Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)*:

This project was cleared on an *ad hoc* basis and was started in 1977. It was thereafter approved by UNFPA with financial commitment to the tune of $1,21,040 and re-scheduled from 1-7-1979 to 31-12-1981.

(c) Does not arise.

Bad Quality tea and milk at Railway Stations

7006. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that adulterated and bad quality of tea and milk are being sold at small and big stations

(b) if so, whether there is any check by the Railway authorities at the stations in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware that particularly in the night time, adulterated bad quality of tea and milk and even poor quality of food is being served to the passengers; and

(d) if so, the measures Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) Some complaints about unsatisfactory quality of tea and milk have been received. To ensure that good quality of milk is used and tea served is of good quality, periodical inspections, surprise check and special drives are conducted by the inspectors and officers of the Commercial and Medical Departments. Samples of tea leaves and milk are frequently taken from departmental as well as contractors-run catering units and sent for analysis.

Mobile clinics provided to Bihar

7007. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many mobile clinics have been provided to Bihar under the Reorientation of Medical Education Scheme; and

(b) how many villages of Bihar have been benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Twenty-seven Mobile Clinics have been provided to Bihar under the Reorientation of Medical Education Scheme for the nine medical colleges

of modern medicine in the State. Under this Scheme, each medical college of modern medicine accepts the total responsibility for the promotive, preventive and curative health care of at least three Community Development Blocks, in the first instance, in the district in which the medical college is situated. Accordingly, three Primary Health Centres are attached to each medical college, in the first phase of implementation of the Scheme. Eeach Primary Health Centre covers about 80—100 villages.

Development of Passenger and freight between Indian Ports

7008. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn an ambitious plan for development of Indian coastal ports;

(b) if so, what are the plans, targets and expenditure for improvement of Indian Ports during each of the Sixth Five-Year Plan;

(c) what is the value and tonnage of cargo carried between Indian Ports during the last three years and the reasons for the decline, if any;

(d) whether Government are planning development of both passenger and freight traffic between Indian Ports;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what plans have been drawn to build up river-water passenger and freight traffic as a means of mass-transportation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan for Major Ports has been finalised and a sum of Rs. 531 crores has been allocated for the development of major ports. Some of the important development schemes of major ports expected to be completed during the current Plan period are:

(i) Installation of container handling facilities at Bombay, Cochin and Madras.

(ii) Acquisition of cargo handling equipment by the ports.

(iii) Construction of new berths with modern facilities at Kandla, Mormugao, Mangalore, Paradip, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam.

(A statement is attached indicating the allocations for each of the major ports)

(c) The cargo carried between Indian Ports during the last 3 years is as under:

Shipping traffic

(*in lakh tonnes*)

Year	Dry Cargo			Oil and Oil Products	Total
	Coal	Salt	General		
1978	6.70	2.20	2.00	24.20	35.10
1979	4.70	2.10	2.20	Not available	Not available
1980	7.68	2.37	Not available	Do.	Do.

The value of the cargo is not readily available. There has been a decline, however, in quantum of wet cargoes. This is attributable to shrinkage in the volume of coastal cargoes and paucity of tonnage available for coastal movement.

(d) and (e). Mogul Lines Ltd. are running a passenger service between Bombay and Goa, known as Konkan Passenger Service. They are proposed the introduction of a Roll-on Roll-off passenger-cum-Cargo service between Bombay and Goa.

(f) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 45 crores has been included for development schemes of inland water transport and running

of passenger and cargo services. Some of the important schemes are running of Steamer Services between Calcutta and Assam via Bangla Desh and as also between India and Bangla Desh.

Statement

Name of the Port	*Outlay 1980-85 (Rupees in crores)*
1. Calcutta Port	30.30
(a) Haldia Dock	21.45
(b) Haldia Dredging	11.52
(c) Bagirathi-Hooghly River Training Works	19.73
2. Bombay Port	68.78
(a) Nhava Sheva	30.00
3. Madras Port	54.18
4. Cochin Port	49.52
5. Visakhapatnam Port	71.33
6. Kandla Port	46.24
7. Mormugao Port	25.05
8. Paradip Port	45.31
9. New Mangalore Including Kudremukh Iron Ore Project	31.84
10. Tuticorin Port.	25.57
	531.00

Allotment of Bookstalls on Railways

7009. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2397 on the 5th March, 1981 regarding Railway bookstalls and states:

(a) the unemployed Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons who are not considered equal to unemployed graduates and monopoly holders in allotment of bookstalls on Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the name of Cooperative Societies, Association, partnership and Groups, the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are ignored;

(c) whether it is a fact that the monopoly groups still enjoy the benefits of holding bookstalls in Railways; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) All future allotments of bookstalls at stations and on trains are now exclusively reserved for Cooperative Societies of Actual Workers/Vendors of the existing Contractors, Cooperative Societies of unemployed graduates, partnerships/Associations of unemployed graduates and individual unemployed graduates.

Unemployed Graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and their Cooperative Societies etc. are also eligible for these contracts.

(b) Only a few partnerships and Associations of unemployed graduates are operating bookstall contracts. No Cooperative Society has yet come forward for allotment of a book-stall contract. There is, therefore, no case of ignoring the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) and (d) No monopoly rights exist on the Railway's for any book stall contractor.

सेन्ट्रल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, कसौली में मशीनों और भवनों की क्षति

7010. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेन्ट्रल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, कसौली में जांच किए जाने के बाद आग में कितने मूल्य की मशीनों और भवनों की क्षति होने का पता लगा है ;

(ख) उसके लिए दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) कुत्ते से काटे हुए उपचार के लिए कितने मूल्य की औषधियां वहां प्रतिवर्ष तैयार की जाती हैं तथा वहां सरकार ने कर्मचारियों को क्या-क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान कर रखी हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) मूल्यांकन करने पर 12,28,400.98 रुपए (बारह लाख अठाइस हजार चार सौ रुपये और पैसे अट्ठानवे) मूल्य के सामान की हानि हुई बताई गई है ।

(ख) पुलिस ने प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट भेज दी है । किसी भी कर्मचारी को आग की दुर्घटना में दोषी नहीं पाया गया । अंतिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) 1980-81 के दौरान 6.53 लाख रुपए के मूल्य की अलर्करोग रोधी औषधि का उत्पादन किया गया । वे सभी सुविधाएं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को देय हैं, वे संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को दी जा रही हैं ।

Kolayat—Falodi Line

7011. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to construct 100 kilometre railway line from Kolayat to Falodi for directly connecting Jaisalmer with Bikaner and Delhi; and

(b) whether the survey and construction of the railway line is proposed to be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Districts and Taluk Hospitals .. ..

7012. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the medical education has been pressurised for lower standards and subjected to fall in matters of universally recognised norms;

(b) whether Government propose to take modern health science as close to the rural areas as possible through upgrading the district and taluk hospitals so as to reduce the pressure on research-oriented hospitals; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the justification thereof??

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) and (c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan it is envisaged that facilities for specialised treatment would be provided at the Community Health Centres of the Block/Sub-Divisional/Taluka level and a system of referral of cases from these Centres to the District Hospitals/Medical College Hospitals will be introduced. It has been envisaged that Block/Sub-division/Taluk hospitals will be upgraded with four specialities and designated as Community Health Centres, serving a population of 1,00,000.

Seniority List of C.G.H.S.

7013. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a seniority list in the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) if so, whether there is separate list for Grade I Officers; and

(c) when the Departmental Promotion Committees is going to meet for the selection for the posts of Director General, Health Services and Additional Director-General Health Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Yes. There are separate seniority lists for different grades of Central Health Services Officers.

(c) Meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee for these two posts is to be held shortly in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

Rural Health Schemes Sponsored by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisations

7014. SHRI MOHAMED ASRAR AHMED): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a)whether it is a fact that some rural health scheme sponsored by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisations are going to be launched in the country for giving direct benefits to the rural folk and slum-dwellers;

(b) if so, whether it will be extended to rural and slum areas in Uttar Pradesh also, and

(c) if so, the detais thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of this Ministry.

(b) and(c) Do not arise.

Coach Repair Workshop at Mancheswar

7015. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a)whether recruitments for the coach repair workshop at Mancheswar (Orissa) are being done;

(b) if so, the names of places of such recruitments;

(c) whether Government are aware that while making such recruitments, the Railways are not providing due representation to hte local people; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shipyard at Hajira

7016. SHRI C. D. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken the final decision of establishing Shipyard at Hajira near Surat in Gujarat; and

(b) if not, the time likely to take for its finalisation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which a final decision will be taken.

Agreement with Loco Staff

7017. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of agreement reached with the loco-running staff of the railways in August, 1973;

(b) when the agreement had been declared for implementation; and

(c) what are the reasons for the violation of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) to (c). There has been no agreement as such with the Loco-Running Staff on Indian Railways in 1973. Certain arrangements were reached in August, 1973 after a delegation of the Loco Running Staff had discussions with the then Minister of Railways and Minister of Labour. The points included in the arrangements agreed to by the then Minister of Railways and the position in their respect are contained in the reply given to the unstarred question No. 1773 in the Lok Sabha on 28-11-77. It would be seen from the reply given to this question that all the assurances have been fulfilled.

Specialist of Urology Produced by All India Institute of Medical Sciencies

7018. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Urology is a subject which is taught in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, how many specialists have been produced by the Institute in years 1978 to 1981 and how many have received Ph.D.;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the specialists have not been absorved as appointed yet either in the said Institute or in other hospitals; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Seven specialists were trained at the All India Institute of Medical Science during the period 1978—81. The degree awarded by the Institute is M.Ch (Urology) and not Ph.D. Of the seven specialists trained at the Institute, two were from the Armed Forces who have gone back to their respective posts. Two candidates were sponsored by the Government of Kerala and West Bengal and they too have returned to their parent cadres after completion of their courses. The other three are awaiting suitable appointments.

(d) There are limited avenues of appointments in this speciality, at the AIIMS.

Economy in Indian Embassies

7019. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce expenditure on Indian Embassies/Missions to bring it down to the minimum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As explained in the Ministry's latest Annual Report, this is a continuing and constant effort. Expenditure on missions abroad is kept under constant review and wherever possible, it is sought to be reduced. Factors like global inflation, which in some countries has been of the order of 1400 per cent in three years; and spiralling costs of rentals etc. make it impossible, despite the most stringent economy measures to scale down figures of expenditure, even when we take drastic action like retrenching and reducing staff.

(c) Does not arise.

National Highways in West Bengal

7020. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the maintenance of National Highways in West Bengal for the last three years and the proposed new highways in the State; and

(b) the National Highways which are at present under construction in West Bengal, amount sanctioned, already spent and the target date of completion of these National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The amount of final allotment made and actual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of existing National Highways in West Bengal during the said period is as under:—

Year	Final allotment	Actual expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1977-78	156.16	183.71
1978-79	231.95	250.72
1979-80	213.16	268.24

The State of West Bengal is served by National Highways Nos. 2, 6, 31, 31C, 32, 34, 35 and 41 having a total length of 1334 kms. There is no proposal at present to declare any new National Highway. Improvement of these highways is being done on a continuous basis having regard to the traffic moving on these routes and the nature of soil and environment through which these National Highways pass. From the beginning of 4th Plan till 1980, a large number of works were sanctioned for their improvement and an expediture of about Rs. 36 crores has been incurred upto 1-4-1980, leaving a bank of sanction of about Rs. 19 crores. The works sanctioned so far are likely to be completed within the 6th Plan period subject to availability of resources and priority of works on the National Highway system as a whole.

दिल्ली–मेरठ शटल गाड़ियां के डिब्बे

7021. **श्री राम अवध** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली मेरठ के बीच चलने वाली शटल गाड़ियों के डिब्बे बहुत खराब हालत में हैं और इसके फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय मंत्री कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं । दिल्ली तथा मेरठ के बीच चलने वाली शटल गाड़ियों के प्रायः सभी सवारी डिब्बों की पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान भली प्रकार से आवधिक ओवरहाल तथा मरम्मत की गयी है । टर्मिनल पर इन सवारी डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण की एक उपयुक्त योजना है, जहां इनकी भली प्रकार जांच की जाती है तथा इनकी देख-रेख की जाती है । इन सवारी डिब्बों के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत नहीं मिली है तथा इनकी सामान्य हालत संतोषजनक समझी जाती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Locomotive Capacity Utilisation

7022. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that capacity utilisation for the manufacture of locomotives has shown a marked fall;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether this works directly in favour of the road-transport and outs into economy of the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There has been fluctuations in the Locomotive production as compared to the installed capacity. The fluctuations are attributable to the corresponding constraints encountered such as power cuts, which were very severe in 1980. irregular availability of steel and boughtout items.

(b) The Locomotive production figures vis-a-vis capacity earmarked for loco production exclusively is indicated below:—

	Diesel Locomotive Work		*Chittarajan Locomotive Works*	
	Capacity for loco manufacture	Actual Production	Capacity for loco production.	Actual Production
1978-79 .	114	110	87	84
1979-80 .	135	102	103	90
1980-81 .	140	166	104	106

(c) The marginal drop in loco production during 1978-79 and 1979-80 has been made good to a great extent by a record production during 1980-81. Therefore, this does not appear to work in favour of road-transport.

State-wise Growth Rate of Population During Last Three Census

7023. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2254 on the 5th March, 1981 regarding growth rate of population during the last three census and state:

(a) what is the absolute and proportionate State-wise growth of population of various sections of the people; and

(b) the names of States and Union Territories which are ahead or falling far behind in implementing the national norms for family planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Statements I and II give information to the extent available for 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses, as obtained from the Registrar General of India. (Statements are laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (*See* no LT-2333—181). State-wise growth rates for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populations between 1951 and 1961 have not been given by the Registrar General because adjustments for the considerable jurisdictional changes between states which took place during this period were not carried out for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populations. For 1981 census, the required details are not yet made available.

(b) Sixth Five Year Plan document envisages a target of Net Reproduction Rate of '1' by 1996 for the country as a whole. This will imply a birth rate of 21 by 1996 and would require that the percentage of eligible couples (couples having wife in the reproductive age group 15-14 years) to be effectively protected by a method of family planning should be around 60. By 1984-85, 31 per cent coverage is to be reached. Currently, as of January, 1981 22.8 per cent of the total eligible couples in the country are considered to be effectively protected. State-wise figures are given in Statement III which also shows the States which are above and below this national level. (Statement laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2333/81).

Corruption among Ticket Examiners

724. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any special drive has been launched recently by the Ministry to check corruption among the ticket examiners and other staff in the Railways; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Checks are undertaken on a regular basis by the Ministry to deal with corruption resorted to by the ticket examiners and other staff on the Railways as a part of continuous process to eradicate malpractices/irregularities indulged in by unscrupulous elements and railway staff. Recently the drive on corrupt activities of checking staff in the trains has been intensified. During the month of March, 1981, a number of special checks were undertaken by the Vigilance Special Squad attached to the Ministry on trains passing through/originating from Delhi. As a result of these checks several staff including TTEs. Conductors and Coach Attendents have been found at fault. Strignent action including DAR action is being taken against them.

लोहारु–सवाई माधोपुर एक्सप्रेस में की गई डकैती और जवानों को लूटा जाना

7025. **श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोहारु –सवाई माधोपुर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में सेना के जवानों को लूटा गया और मारा गया ;

(ख) यदि हां तो रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा इसका सामना न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस गाड़ी में पर्याप्त संख्या में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के जवान नहीं लगाए गए थे ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में सुरक्षा बल को सुदृढ़ करने के बारे में विचार करेगी; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) पुलिस अधिकारियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 7–3–81 को पश्चिम रेलवे के सूरतगढ़ और चिड़ावा स्टेशनों के बीच 18 डाउन (लोहारु–सवाई माधोपुर एक्सप्रेस) गाड़ी के दूसरे दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बे में डकैती पड़ी और तीन असामाजिक तत्वों ने यान में यात्रा कर रहे एक सैनिक और एक अन्य यात्री से 2 सूटकेस, एक हाथ घड़ी और कुल 3,000 रुपये लूट लिये । कोई भी यात्री मारा नहीं गया लेकिन सेना के एक जवान को गोली लगने से चोटें आयीं। इस अपराध में अन्तर्ग्रस्त सभी तीनों अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और लगभग 2,500 रुपये की लूटी गयी सम्पति वसूल कर ली गयी है।

(ख) जी नहीं । रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के जवान गाड़ी का मार्गरक्षण कर रहे थे ।

(ग) और (घ) रेलों/रेल परिसरों में अपराध को रोक-थाम और अपराधियों को पकड़ने का प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस का है, इस प्रकार आमतौर पर सवारी गाड़ियों की अनुरक्षा राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जानी अपेक्षित होती है। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के जवान रेल सम्पति की सुरक्षा के प्रति उत्तरदायी हैं।

(ङ) और (च) रेल मंत्रालय ने राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के खर्चे को आधा आधा बांटने का निर्णय किया है। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गयी है कि वे

राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारियों में वृद्धि करने के अपने प्रस्तावों को क्षेत्रीय रेलों के पास उनकी सहमति के लिए लिए भेजें । कुछ प्रस्तावो पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है जबकि अन्य मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं ।

Supply of unsealed Unani Medicines to C. G. H. S. Dispensaries

7026. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Unani medicines supplied in the CGHS dispensaries are not sealed thereby enhancing the possibilities of spurrious medicines being supplied to the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry with regard to the unsealed Unani medicines being supplied to the CGHS dispensaries; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAKSAR): (a) No. The Unani medicines supplied to CGHS by the manufacturing firms are duly sealed.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Follow up Action for Russian Withdrawal from Afghanistan

7027. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the declaration of the conference of non-aligned nations in Delhi in February, 1981 stated withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan as a basis for the political settlement in Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken as a follow up action to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The New Delhi Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries on February, 13. 1981, states *inter alia*:

"They (the Ministers) urgently called for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference." The Declaration further called "on all States to exercise restraint, to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for sovereignty national independence, territorial integrity and nonintervention. India continues to remain in touch with all coscerned in this context.

(b) During the New Delhi Conference. the U. N. Secretary General appointed Mr. Perez de Cuellar as his personal representative to follow up efforts he had himself been making to achieve a political solution. Primarily the countries directly concerned have to take advantage of the U. N. Secretary General's initiative for achieving a peaceful political solution. India continues to remain touch with all coscerned in this context.

Domohini-Changrabandha Line

7028. SHRI ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that Damohini- Changrabundha railway line in the North Frontier Railway in North

Begal was damaged in 1968 on account of floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Jalpaiguri District Railway Passengers' Association has submitted any representation in 1980 to restore this line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in the matter and when this line would be restored?

THE DEPUTY MINISER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Lataguri-Damohini-Changrabandha (MG) 39 Kms. branch line was damaged during the 1968 floods. Soon thereafter a survey was carried out in order to assess the effects of higher discharge of Teesta rive ranging between 5 and 7 lakhs cusecs on the stability of the line and to work out of financial implications of restoration of this line. According to the survey report, the restoration of this branch line which was already working on an annual loss of Rs. 33 lakhs, was not financially viable and hence not recommended for restoration. However, in view of the importance of the North frontier areas being served by the branch line and the pressure from the State Government and M. Ps., the restoration of Lataguri-Domohini portion (14.10 Kms) was sanctioned and completed during November, 1974. Regarding the remaining portion between Domohini-changrabandha (25 Kms), a fresh traffic survey was carried out during 1978, which revealed that the restoration of this line is not financially viable and will lead to financial losses. The return on the capital investment would be (—) 29.05 per cent and (—) 28.94 per cent in the first and 6th year of opening respectively.

Due to limited financial resources and highly unremunerative nature of this project, it has not been possible to undertake the restoration of this line so far.

(c) Yes.

(d) Jalpaiguri District Railway Passenger's Association was replied that a fresh traffic survey for the restoration of this line carried out during 1978 revealed that the restoration is not financially viable and will lead to financial losses. However, the proposed restoration would be kept in view in the light of the accepted recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee, appointed by the Planning Commission to evolve a rational criteria for construction of new lines including unremunerative lines in the backward areas and the mode of financing them. The report of this Committee has recently been received by the Planning Commission and is being examined by them. It is, therefore, too early to say as and when the restoration of this line is taken up.

Strength in Railway Reservation Offices

7029. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total existing strength (category-wise) in the various Railway Reservation Offices (not booking offices) in the Capital;

(b) the number of vacancies, if any, lying vacont (categery-wise) stating the period for which these vacancies have been lying vacant and the reasons for not filling up these vacancies;

(c) the extent of the overtime allowance being paid monthly to the staff because of the shortage of manpower; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to provide the sanctioned strength at these Reservation Offices in full?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The sanctioned strength in the various Reservation Offices in the Capital is as below:

	Grade	No
Chief Reservation Supervisor	700-900/RS	6
Chief Enquiry and Reservation Supervisior	550-750/RS	33
Chief Enquiry and Reservation Clerks	455-700/RS	35
Head Enquiry and Reservation Clerks	425-640/RS	70
Enquiry and Reservation Clerks	330-560/RS	352
General Enquiry and Reservation Clerks	260-400/RS	3

(b) Two posts in grade Rs. 425—640|Rs. (one from Oct. 80 and another from Jany.|81) and 12 posts in grade Rs. 330—560|Rs. (from Jan.|Feb. March, 81) are lyiig unfilled, due to non-availability of empanelled staff.

(c) About Rs. 3,700|- per month approximately.

(d) Selection is already in progress.

Amendment of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945 for Limiting the Content of Vitamins

7030. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far implemented its decision amending the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 making it obligatory for all manufacturers to limit the content of vitamins in their range of preparations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the decision thereon are likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). At the instance of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers the time limit for implementing the revised standards for vitamins has been extended upto 31st August, 1981. The decision to regulate the minimum and maximum contents of vitamins in drug formulations will be implemented as soon as the matter is cleared by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Proposal to Levy Fuel Surcharge on Fares

7031. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the State Road Transport Corporations have proposed that they be allowed to levy fuel surcharge on their fares like the airlines; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No such proposal has been received by he Government.

(b) Does not arise.

वित्त मंत्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा किया गया अध्ययन

7032. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण एकक ने डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली का इस उद्देश्य से अध्ययन किया था कि आपात कालीन प्रयोग के लिए रोगियों को बेहतर सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अध्ययन दल ने क्या सिफारिशें की थीं और उन्हें कहां तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) हां । कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग ने कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक से परामर्श लेकर यह अध्ययन किया था ।

(ख) इस अध्ययन की सिफारिशें संगठनात्मक और क्रिया विधि संबंधी मामलों, अतिरिक्त पदों के बनाने और उपकरणों की खरीद से संबंधित थी । अधिकांश सिफारिशें जिन में वित्तीय कठिनाइयां नहीं थी, अस्पताल के प्राधिकारियो द्वारा कार्यान्वित कर दी गई हैं। अतिरिक्त पद बनाने संबंधी प्रस्तावों पर तेजी से विचार किया जा रहा हैं।

News Item "Visitation in Delhi Hospitals"

7033. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Visitation in Delhi hospitals' appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated the 25th February, 1981;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to improve matters in the hospitals in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, the newspaper report has been seen.

(b) and (c). Most of the hospitals in Delhi are encompassed by the walled boundaries. However, sometimes stray dogs, cats, or monkeys enter into the hospital premises. Whenever any such stray animals enters into the hospital premises, the same is driven out by the watch and ward staff of the hospitals immediately. Remedial measures to reduce such menance are invariably taken by hospital authorities.

गया रेलवे स्टेशन पर तस्करों की गतिविधियों

7034 . **श्री सूरज भान** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह द्वारा गया रेलवे स्टेशन को अपनी गतिविधियों का केन्द्र बनाकर गया तथा इसके निकटवर्ती रेलवे स्टेशनों के बाहर चोरी छिपे हार्ड कोक तथा खैर लकड़ी की 1972–73 से सप्लाई की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच हैं कि मण्डलीय वन अधिकारी, गया ने 1980 में गया स्टेशन से खैर लकड़ी से लदे चार-पांच माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई के बारे में गया स्टेशन जी० आर० पी० को सूचित किया था और जी० आर० पी. के प्रभारी ने स्टेशन पर जांच की और खैर लकड़ी से लदे पांच अनधिकृत वेगन पकड़े तथा यार्ड मास्टर को एक ज्ञापन दिया और उसको पांचों वैगनों को रोकने के आदेश दिये परन्तु स्टेशन अधीक्षक ने 4 मार्च 1980 को रात्रि को वे वैगन बेलनगंज स्टेशन भेज दिये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं और उस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) से (ग) रेल मंत्रालय के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है। 6.2.1980 को गया माल शेड में खैर की लकड़ी के 3 माल डिब्बों का लदान बेतिया तथा 2 माल डिब्बों का जोधपुर के लिए किया गया था, उसी तारीख को कार्यभारी / उसी दिन राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस / गया ने माल शेड अधीक्षक, गया को एक मेमो दिया जिसमें इन 5 माल डिब्बों को रोकने को सूचना दी गयी थी क्योंकि यह रिपोर्ट मिली थी कि इनमें चोरी की खैर की लकड़ी का लदान किया गया था। तदनुसार गया में इन माल डिब्बों को रोक लिया गया। गया के रेल अधिकारियों ने कार्यभारी, राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस को आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने के बाद इन माल डिब्बों को निर्मुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में आगे कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा था। जब कार्यभारी / राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ तो उपअधीक्षक रेलवे पुलिस गया को सरकारी तौर पर कहा गया जिन्होंने माल डिब्बों को 28.2.1980 को निर्मुक्त करने में सूचना दी जिसमें कहा गया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मामला नहीं बनता है। उपअधीक्षक रेलवे पुलिस गया से लिखित सूचना मिलने पर रोके गये उक्त माल डिब्बे 4.3.1980 को गया से क्रमशः अपने अपने गन्तव्य स्थानों को भेज दिये गये। पूर्व रेलवे के सतर्कता निरीक्षक ने 25.2.1981 को निधारक जांच पड़ताल की थी जिसके दौरान इस मामले की भी जांच की गयी थी। उक्त 5 माल डिब्बों की बुकिंग तथा प्रेषण में किसी प्रकार की अनियमितता नहीं पायी गयी।

Minister's visit to East Asian Countries

7035. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited some of the East Asian countries last month for financing the expansion of India's mercantile marine fleet by about 2.5 million G.R.T.;

(b) if so, the countries visited by him and the outcome of the discussions held by him with the various banks and financial institutions in those countries;

(c) whether he also visited some of the shipyards in these countries and held talks on the type of ships available, the delivery schedule and financing arrangements; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof and the results achieved from these visits?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). My visit was primarily to Japan in connection with the launching of a ship under construction there for the Shipping Corporation of India. This opportunity was also taken for brief visits to South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore. General discussion, were held at Government level, with shipyard managements, and international bankers whether any attractive financing arrangements could be worked out for acquisition of ships by India.

(c) and (d) I visited the Mitsubishi Shipyard, Kobe, where the SCI ship was launched. There were also preliminary discussions about our requirements of ships with managements of a few shipyards in Japan and South Korea. These are to be

followed up with more details discussions at managerial and technical levels. Certain aspects of cooperation in modernising and expansion of Indian shipyards were also discussed.

Purchase of Wagons from Private Sector

7036. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many wagons have been purchased each year from the year 1975-76 to 1980-81 from the private sector and for that how much amount has been paid;

(b) what is the installed capacity of the private sector wagons manufacturing factories and what is the production of railway itself; and

(c) what is the yearly further requirement in the present and forthcoming years upto the end of the Sixth Plan and wherefrom the demand shall be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Particulars of the number of wagons procured during the year 1975-76 to 1980-81 from the private sector units and actual expenditure incurred are detailed in the statement attached.

(b) The annual installed capacity for manufacture of wagons by the private sector wagon building units is as under:—

(Figures in terms of 4-wheelers)

Name of the Firm	*Annual instaled capacity*
M/s. Cimmco, Bharatpur .	2,000
M/s. H.G.I., Nangloi. . .	1,000
M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibabad. . . .	2,000
M/s. Texmaco, Calcutta. .	3,600

At present spare capacity in 3 Railway Workshops, namely, Amritsar Workshop of Northern Railway, Samastipur Workshop of North Eastern Railway and Golden Rock Workshop of Southern Railway, is utilised for manufacture of railway wagons. Figures of wagons manufactured in these railway workshops during the last 5 years are shown below:—

(Figures in terms of 4-wheelers)

Year	*Railway Workshops*
1975-76	1,200
1976-77	1,305
1977-78	1,324
1978-79	1,586
1979-80	1,654
1980-81 (upto January, 1981)	1,151

(c) The current 6th Five Year Plan provides for acquisition of 1,00,000 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers during the years 1980—85. The procurement on a year to year basis is however planned on the basis of funds allocated during the annual plans. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, 30,000 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers are expected to be acquired. The procurement of 70 000 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers, i.e. the balance quantity, would be arranged during the remaining 3 years of the 6th Five Year Plan, namely from 1982-83 to 1985-86 and would be subject to allocation of adequate funds. These wagons are proposed to be procured indigenously.

Statement

(Figures is terms of 4-wheelers)

Name of the Firm	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78..	
	Wagons supplied during the year	Payments made*	Wagons supplied during the year	Payments made*	Wagons supplied during the year	Payments made*
M/s Cimmco, Bharatpur.	2392	7.57	2592	8.93	2330	9.74
M/s. H.G.I., Nangloi.	266	0.93	139	0.61	455	1.46
M/s. Modern Industrial, Sahibabad.	528	1.80	358	1.61	619	2.85
M /s. Texmaco, Calcutta	3264	8.32	2231	7.45	2461	10.81

@Name of the firm	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (upto January-, 81)	
	Wagons supplied during the year	Payments made*	Wagons supplied during the year	Payments made*	Wagons supplied during the year	Payments made*
M/s. Cimmco, Bharatpur.	2348	10.95	1795	10.77	690	4.45
M/s. H.G. I. Nangloi.	96	0.75	129	0.36	54	0.13
M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibadad.	657	3.00	588	4.27	677	2.98
M/s. Texmaco, Calcutta.	1866	10.60	2777	15.17	3116	19.70

*This indicates the actual payment made during the year and may not correspond to the number of wagons supplied in that year.

Emoluments of Drivers etc.

7037. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total average emoluments of drivers, Guards and Assistant Station Masters|Station Masters, grade-wise at present on Northern Railway; and

(b) the overtime payment to each category in the year 1980-81, Division-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

City-Allowance

7038. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Civil Authority, Varanasi, Divisional Railway Manager, Mughalsarai and

General Manager, Eastern Railway have already sent recommendations for payment of city allowance to the Railwaymen of Mughalsarai; and

(b) if so, when these recommendations were received and the reasons for the delay by the Railway Board in issuing orders for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendation which was received in August 1979 was examined. It was considered that Mughalsarai being a municipality was not entitled to C.C.A. on the basis of dependancy certificate issued by Civil authority nor is this a classified city on the basis of its population. Accordingly it is not qualified for the grant of C.C.A. and the Railway Administration was advised to this effect in November, 1979.

Railway line between Nagapattinam and Kodiakkarai

7039. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to lay a railway line between Nagapattinam and Kodiakkarai?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): No.

Opening of Dispensaries under Indian System of Medicines and Sidha System

7040. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many dispensaries under the Indian systems of medicines have been opened, State-wise and sytems wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not even a single dispensary under Sidha system of medicine has been opened, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) how many research units are functioning for Sidha system; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to have a National Institute for Sidha system and, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The subject essentially falls under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments/U.Ts. who establish dispensaries including those of Traditional systems of medicine, according to their felt needs and the financial and other constraints. However, under the Central Government Health Scheme, the number of dispensaries/units opened in the different systems of traditional medicine in different cities is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) A central Government Health Scheme Sidha unit is functioning at Madras (TN).

(c) 11 research projects exclusively for Sidha are functioning under the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Sidha. The Council has also sanctioned four time-bound enquiries in Sidha.

(d) There is no proposal, at the moment, to set-up a National Institute for Sidha, as the available infrastructure is not yet adequate.

Statements

Number of Dispensaries/Units under Traditional Systems of Medicine in Central Govt. Health Scheme as on 1-4-81

Name of City	Ayur-veda	Homoeo-pathy	Unani	Sidha
Delhi .	12	10	2	..
Bombay .	2	1	..	..
Meerut .	1	1	..	..
Allahabad	1	1	..	..
Jaipur .	1	1	..	..
Pune .	1	1	..	..
Madras .	1	1	..	1
Ahmedabad	1	1	..	..
Nagpur .	1	1	..	..
Hyderabad	1	1	1	..
Bangalore	1	1	..	..
Patna .	1	1	..	..
Lucknow	1	1	1	..
Kanpur	1	1	..	..
Calcutta .	1	1	..	..
TOTAL .	27	24	4	1

Proposal to run express/passenger train between Rayagada and Rourkela

7041. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending for clearance with his Ministry to run the express/passenger train from Rayagada to Rourkela (South Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, whether the decision will be taken to run the train in 1881; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The feasibility of introducing an express train between Rayagada and Rourkela has been examined, but not found operationally feasible due to line capacity constraints on the single line section between Rayagada and Jharsuguda as well as on Jharsuguda-Rourkela section both of which are working to saturation. Apart from this, requisite resources like maintenance facilities at Rayagada, coaching stock and power, etc. are also not available for introducing the train at present.

Titlagarh-Vizianagaram line

7042. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the works included for the improvement of Titalagarh-Vizianagaram line in 1981-82;

(b) the funds placed for the programmes therefor;

(c) whether replacement of existing level crossing in Rayagada town by over-bridge or under-bridge has been included in the programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) and (b) Works included for improvement of Titlagarh-Vizianagaram and the funds therefor :—

(in lakhs of Rs)

S. No.	Particulars of work	Anticipated cost	Outlay to end of 1980-81	Outlay during 1981-82	Balance to complete
1.	Augmentation of line capacity on Raipur-Vizianagaram section—Phase I. (i) Extension of loops at 4 stations on Raipur-Titlagarh section viz. Lakholi, Nawapara Road, Lakhna and Muribahal, (ii) improvement in interlocking to standard III. . .	55·55	14·32	19·13	22·10
2.	Augmentation of line capacity on Raipur-Vizianagaram section—Phase II. (i) Extension of loops at 4 stations on Raipur Titlagarh section viz. Arang Mahanadi, Bhimkhaj. Khesiar Road and Harisankar Road, (ii) Improvement in interlocking to standard III. . . .	91·95	0·10	8·75	83·10
3.	Raipur-Vizianagaram section (BG — Complete track renewal (Primary) for 15 kms. between Bobbili and Gurudabilli. . .	98·06	61·06	37·00	Nil
4.	Raipur—Provision of a road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing near Telghani Naka locality. . .	29·70 41·67 (Deposit)	11·75	2·18	15·
5.	Regrading of track on Down line from Km. 306 to 322·6—16·6 k.m. between Bissam, Cuttack and Thiruvali on Titlagarh—Vizianagaram section.	27·00	nil	1·00	26·00
6.	Raipur-Titlagarh section (BG)—Complete track renewal (Secondary) for 24·2 km. between Baghbhara and Khariar Road.	104·51	nil	1·00	103·51

(c) No.

(d) Construction of road over/under-bridges has to be jointly financed and executed by the Railway and the State Government/Road Authority. Though a proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing near Rayagada town, was considered in the past by the Railway, the same could not be included in the Works Programme as the State Government could not provide for matching funds in their budget. Hence, the work could not be taken up.

Posts of Heads of Departments

7043. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Heads of the Departments (Level I and II) created since 1st April, 1980 and reasons for such posts;

(b) the number of posts and Class III and class IV Staff created since Ist April, 1980 and the economic ratio of expenditure on these posts; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Zonal Railway authorities have been issced instructions imposing restrictions on filling up of Class III and Class IV vacancies and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A total of 17 posts (Level I and II) have been created since 1-4-80. These posts have been created for undertaking various Surveys and executing Construction works on railways.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) There are no restrictions in filling up vacancies in Class III. In Class IV there is a restriction in filling up vacancies of Peons. Vacancies of Peons can also be filled after effecting a 20 per cent reduction in the sanctioned strength.

Miraj B. G. Line

7044. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a Memorandum dated 13 th November, 1978 regarding Miraj broad gauge Railway line from the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Several representations for conversion of the Miraj-Londa-Hubli-Hospet metre gauge line to broad gauge were received. A survey for this work has already been sanctioned, which is in progress.

N.G. Locomotives

7045. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1474 on 27th November, 1980 regarding number of engines on Latur-Miraj Railway line and state:

(a) what steps have since been taken to repair the Narrow Gauge locomotives or to replace the same or secure the spare parts so as to keep the passengers or goods service unditurbed; and

(b) if, arrangements mentioned above are not possible, whether Government will consider and decide the change of narrow gauge track into broad gauge track and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) All the 26 steam locomotives in use are in good working order and are being given regular schedule and preventive maintenance. There is no difficulty in getting spare parts. Railways have a plan to use diesel locomotives on this section for which a diesel shed is under construction at Kurduwadi.

(b) Does not arise due to (a).

Restoration of through Coach to Himachal Express between Hardiwar and Nangal Dam

7046. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(b) whether a demand has been received by Government for the restoration of the 'through Coach' between Hardwar and Nangal Dam hauled up by 53 UP/54 DN Himachal Express; and

(b) if so, the lkely date by which it would be restored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no traffic justification for restoration of the through coach which was running during November' 75 to September' 76 between Nangal Dam and Dehradun by 53/54 Himachal Express and connected tarins. This apart, there are also shunting difficulties at Ambala Cantt. as well as at Saharanpur where the coach is to be transferred.

Ropeway to connect Dudnai and Siju via Bhagmara

7047. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to erect a ropeway to connect Dudnai and Siju via Bhaghmara in the Garo Hiills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The erection o ft ehropeway connecting Dudnai and Siju forms part of the Sixth Five Year Plan proposals of North Eastern Council. A sum of Rs. 265 lakhs is being providing for ropeway Schemes.

पूर्व रेलवे में गृह निर्माण ऋण

7048. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य सरकारी विभागों की भांति रेलवे भी अपने कर्मचारियों को भूखंड खरीद और उन पर मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण प्रदान करती है;

(ख) क्या कलकत्ता और पूर्व रेलवे के अन्य समीपवर्त्ती क्षेत्रों के कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारिरों को गृह निर्माण ऋण प्रदान किए गए ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पूर्व रेलवे के कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को दिए गए ऋणों का, कार्यालय-वार ब्योरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त रेलवे के लेखा विभाग के कर्मचारियों को भी गृह निर्माण ऋण दिए गए हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) पूर्व रेलवे के कार्यालयों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को दिये गये ऋणों का कार्यालय-वार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है (1980–81):–

क्र० सं०	कार्यालय	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	ऋण की राशि (रुपये)
(i)	मुख्यालय	121	1177100.00
(iii)	हवड़ा	54	496730.00
(iii)	सियालदह	25	215751.00
(iv)	कंचरापाड़ा	12	130005.00
(v)	लिलुआ	9	85552.00

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) ब्योरा निम्नलिखत है (1980–81)

क्र० सं०	कार्यालय	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	ऋण की राशि (रुपये)
(i)	मुख्यालय	27	382280.00
(ii)	हवड़ा	1	16200.00
(iii)	कंचरापाड़ा	1	16500.00
(iv)	धनबाद	1	10500.00

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Bombay Port Trust . . . .

7049. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is heavy backlog of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all categories of posts in Bombay Port Trust;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 50 per cent of the posts are reserved for the sons and daughters of the Port Trust employees;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how the management propose to fulfil the backlog of quota of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees there?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) In the case of some categories of employees, the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees has fallen short of the prescribed percentage;

(b) The actual percentage of the representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Bombay Port Trust as on 15-2-81 are given below:

Class	SC (in %)	ST (In %)	
I .	4·38	0·88	3
II .	..	..	(There are only 3 Class II posts under Bombay Port Trust).
III .	8 35	1 96	
IV .	19·4	0·46	

(c) and (d) Bombay Port Trust authorities have reported that while filling in the posts at entry level through direct recruitment, they first give priority to retrenchees as defined under the Industrial Disputes Act, candidates from the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in terms of orders regulating reservation of posts for them, ex-servicemen, the near relation of employees who die in service or who become incapacitated to serve on medical grounds and the ex-employees. After meeting these priorities, the remaining vacancies are filled from among candidates sponsored by the local Employment Exchange and children of Port Trust employees in almost equal proportion. The children of Port Trust employees are required to be registered with Employment Exchange. The benefit to the children of the employees was given in the wider interest of industrial peace at the port.

(e) All possible efforts are being made to recruit candidates from the

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees of Calcutta Port Trust

7050. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of the Calcutta Port Trust against the management for depriving them of their Promotion, seniority fixation, confirmation etc. since October, 1978;

(b) the number of cases decided so far;

(c) the number of cases in which the decision of the courts went against the management and

(d) the reasons for such large number of cases and the reasons for not implementing the reservation rules in promotions for both technical and non-technical posts?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) The Calcutta Port Trust authorities have reported that only one case relating to seniority has been filed by a Schedule Caste employees of the Port Trust before the Court since Obtober, 1973. The case is sub-judice.

(d) The reservation rules in regard to promotional posts could not be implemented in some cases on account of non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Port authorities have also stated that a writ petition directed against reservation of promotional posts for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is pending before the Calcutta High Court.

House building loans in Northern Railway

7051. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for house building loans pending with the Northern Railway Administration since the beginning of 1979; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning loans for such large number of employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 6.

(b) Preference was given to committed liability cases, as per extent orders. Loans for the new cases could not, therefore, be sanctioned.

Indents received by Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

7052. SHRI K. B. S. Mani: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indentors placing indents in Medical Store Depot, Madras during the last three years are not placing indents for their entire requirement; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) With the establishment of a joint Sector Venture, viz., Messrs. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals, Madras, in which the Tamil Nadu Government have invested 49 per cent of the shares, all the items manufactured by that firm are being drawn directly by the Government Hospitals in Tamil Nadu as per orders of the Government of that State. Addi-

tionally, the State Government has directed the Hospitals under their control to draw their requirements of all items marketed by the following companies from them:—

1. M/s. Indian Drug & Pharmaceuticals Limited.

2. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

3. Smith Stanistreet Company Ltd.

4. Bengal Immunity Company Ltd.

5. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Facilities in Bhiwani Junction

7053. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to improve the facilities in Bhiwani Junction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Sending Indian Engineers Abroad

7054. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Engineers are abroad at present; and

(b) the steps which Government contemplate to take so that more engineers may be sent to middle East and African countries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No precise figure is available as records do not exist in respect of engineers who secure jobs in developed countries or are offered appointments directly by foreign governments in developing countries. However, 3161 engineers were selected during the period 1970 to 1980 for assignments abroad on bilateral contract basis for deputation to developing countries.

(b) The Government is undertaking all steps to facilitate the deputation of engineers to the Middle East and African countries on mutually beneficial and accepted terms in the framework of Economic and Technical co-operation among developing countries and through the conclusion, whenever appropriate, of agreements on scientific, economic and technical co-operation with these countries.

Electrification of Delhi-Ambala Cantt. Line

7055. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal of electrification of railway track between Delhi and Ambala Cantt is at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Electrification of Delhi-Ambala Cantt. is included in the tentative programme of electrification during the 10 year period from 1980-81 to 1989-90. However, due to low traffic density on this section, at present, as compared to the sections being electrified, electrification of Delhi-Ambala Cantt. has been given low priority and the scheme may be taken up for execution some time in the 7th Plan, depending upon availability of funds.

Pantry Car to Ranchi-Chandigarh Express

7056. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ranchi-Chandigarh Express is run-

ning without a pantry car and adequate water supply; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) No pantry car is provided on Ranchi-Chandigarh Express. However, a decision has been taken to introduce pantry car service on this train as soon as new pantry cars become available.

Arrangements for supply of refreshment, meals, drinking water and water for toilets and wash-basins in the train exist at stations and at stations en-route.

Safety Inspectors

..7057. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while calculating the upgraded posts in the cadre-restructure scheme on Railways, the Ex-Cadre posts are not to be counted in the cadre position and only field posts and cadre posts are to be counted for this purpose; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Because ex-cadre posts are outside the regular line of promotion of employees of the cadre.

Thirty-four Per Cent Upgradation of Train Examiners in I.R.C.A.

7058. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upgradation of thirty-four per cent sanctioned for the cadre of train examiners, has been implemented in the cadre of train examiners working in Indian Railway Conference Association; and

(b) if not, by what time the same is proposed to be implemented in the Indian Railway Conference Association also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Action for implementation of the upgradations sanctioned for the cadre of Train Examiners working under I.R.C.A., is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Class III Posts

7059. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Class III, upgraded to Class II in all the Departments of Indian Railways since 1978, Department-wise and Zone-wise ;

(b) the number of Class II posts created on Indian Railways since 1978, Department-wise and Zone-wise;

(c) the total number of posts, out of (a) and (b) above, allotted to Mechanical Department, Zone-wise; and

(d) the number of posts out of (c) above, allotted to Carriage and Wagon department, Zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLAKĀRJUN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sakha.

Research for New Drugs

7060. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts to call upon the drug industry and scientists to launch intensive research and bring out effective new drugs to combat various diseases; and

(b) if so, to what extent Government have achieved success in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Yes. The need for the development of the drug industry in the country and for scientists to carry out intensive research to bring out effective new drugs to combat various endemic diseases has been stressed in various forms from time to time. Various manufacturing concerns have set up facilities for carrying out basic research in the development of new drugs.

2. The Government have recognised the importance of research and development in drugs and pharmaceuticals and it has been made obligatory for foreign companies, whose turnover in drugs exceeds Rs. 5 crores per annum, to have research and development facilities within the country.

3. Incentives have been provided for price exemption for 5 years in the case of new bulk drugs produced through original research and development efforts, which have not been produced elsewhere.

4. While fixing the price of bulk drugs, due weightage is given to the investments in research and development made by the manufacturers.

5. Government recognises research and development efforts and provides incentives in the nature of tax benefits, imports etc.

6. Research and development efforts are carried out in Government/autonomous research institutes, laboratories, institutions of technology and in the post-graduate Departments in the various Universities etc.

All the above efforts have given significant impetus to the development of the drugs and pharmaceutical industry in the country. As a result, the basic drug production in India, which was very small about two decades ago, has grown substantially. In the field of formulations also, very substantial progress has been achieved.

Central Advisory Contract Labour Board

7061. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board has recommended on the abolition of contract system in a number of jobs in the Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendation and the names of such jobs suggested to be departmentalised and when the recommendations were submitted; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The Central Advisory Contract Labour Board considered the question regarding abolition of contract labour system for coal handling, ash-pit cleaning and

cinder picking in railway steam loco sheds. It appointed a Committee consisting of representatives of labour, the Railways and the Central Industrial Relations Machinery to study the working conditions of contract labour in the said employment and submit its report. One group of members of the Committee was in favour of the abolition of contract labour system in the said employment, while the other group was in favour of the continuance of the system on the ground that the pattern of traction was under-going rapid changes and the gauge conversion was in progress, with the result the points of transhipment, the location of steam sheds and the coal and ash handling requirements would be shifting and finally the steam traction would be replaced by electric| diesel traction. However, the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, with the representatives of the Ministry of Railways having reservations, recommended the abolition of contract labour system of coal handling and cinder picking in all Railways Loco-sheds on 13th December, 1977.

(c) The Railways have made a lot of progress towards replacing steam traction by electric and diesel traction. This on-going process will lead to steam locomotives being discarded in the not too distant future. So it is not desirable at this stage to departmentalise operations of coal handling, ash-pit cleaning and cinder picking in steam locosheds when the men are going to be rendered surplus as a result of discarding steam locomotives on the Indian Railways. Also these operations are not of perennial nature and do not require employment of whole time regular railway staff.

टाटा नगर से गोधरा सामान भेजने में विलम्ब लगना

7062. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सचिव, गोधरा आयरन हार्डवेयर पेन्टस एंड सेनिटरी मर्चेंटस एसोसिएशन से दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 1981 को इस प्रकार का पत्र मिला है कि टाटा नगर से गोधरा माल भेजने में बहुत विलम्ब हो जाता है और उसके प्रति कोई सावधानी नहीं बरती जाती जिसके परिणामस्वरूप समान क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाता है तथा टूट जाता है और व्यापारियों को लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो व्यापारियों की शिकायतों पर क्या उपचारी कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख) जी हां। पारवहन में विलम्ब होने के कुछ मामले थे परन्तु हानि के मामले नगण्य थे। रेलों का हमेशा यह प्रयास रहता है कि पारवहन समय में सुधार किया जाये।

Registered Railway Trade Unions

7063. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of movements and agitations launched by the Registered Trade Unions of Railwaymen functioning in the Indian Railways from 1978 to February, 1981 and the reasons for these agitations; and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry of labour to resolve the disputes raised by these Registered Trade Unions of Railwaymen under the Industrial Disputes Act to maintain Industrial peace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-

LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Introduction of Express Goods Trains in the country

7064. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to introduce express goods train in the country;

(b) if so, how many such trains will be introduced in the country;

(c) which are the States where these will be introduced; and

(d) whether extra charges will be made on the goods transported in these trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Railways have segregated the wagons fitted with roller bearings and centre buffer couplers from the conventional type of stock to operate on 'Express' streams of traffic for carriage of essential commodities. It is a pattern of movement in which the trains will run faster.

(b) As many trains as possible.

(c) Railways do not introduce trains on State basis. Depending upon the materialisation of traffic for various places from different points trains are introduced.

(d) No.

Loss to Railways on account of Social Burden

7065. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether high level expert committee in its report on the losses suffered by the Railway on accoont of the Social borden has stated that there is no case to continue the uneconomic branch lines;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined all its recommendations; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN). (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Committee on Social burden were remitted to the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee whose report is under examination.

Extension of Maternity Care and Child Welfare Scheme to Panchayat Level

7066. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the extension of maternity care and child welfare schemes to the Panchayat (Village) level during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the extension programmes in this regard and the likely dates by which the benefits would cover the entire village population; and

(c) the number of maternity care and child welfare centres planned to be set up for this purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposals for expansion of infrastructure for maternal and child health as well as family welfare and primary health care services during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 include, addition of 600 Primary Health Centres, 40,000 sub-centres 174 Upgraded Rural Hospitals, 1,000 subsidiary Health Centres, 300 postpartum centres in the Tehsil level hospitals and the training of village dais to ensure availability of such a trained dai in each village.

Five Year Plan of USA to expand Military Bases

7067. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SWAMY INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States has has embarked on a Five-Year Plan to construct or expand a string of military bases across the Middle East and the Indian Ocean in support of American naval, air and ground forces in the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Government is aware of US plans to further increase their military presence in the Indian Ocean. Specifically, on March 12, 1981, US Defence Officials indicated that the USA has begun a five year Project to improve military facilities in Egypt, Oman, Kenya, Somalia and on the Indian Ocean base of Diego Garcia. The project calls for improvement of air fields and ports to support US naval, ground and air forces which may use them either in actual crises or in field exercises. US Defence Officials further said that the precise cost of this Five Year Plan depends on operational decisions that can only be made if the "dynamic situation" in the area changes or a crisis occurs.

(c) India has consistently opposed Great Power Military presence in the Indian Ocean area. We have voiced our opposition to this both at the UN and other international foram as the presence of outside powers introduces tensions and conflict in our neighbourhood and constitutes a threat to peace and stability. India supports the holding of the Conference on Indian Ocean, scheduled to be held in Colombo in 1981, with a view to implementing the 1971 UN Resolution on the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Manufacture of Railway Wagons

7068. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) how many railway wagons have been manufactured annually in the last five years; and

(b) what capacity is required with expected annual escalation of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of wagons manufactured annually in the last 5 years is shown below:—

(Figures in terms of 4-wheelers)

YEAR	Wagons manufactured
1975-76	12,176
1976-77	11,981
1977-78	12,166
1978-79	12,022
1979-80	10,827
1980-81 (up to February, 1981)	10,384

(b) The current 6th Five Year Plan provides for acquisition of 1,00,000 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers during the years 1980-85. The procurement on a year to year basis is however planned on the basis of funds allocated for the annual plans. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, 30,000 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers are expected to be acquired. The procurement of 70,000 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers, the balance quantity, would be arranged during the remaining 3 years of the 6th Five Year Plan, namely from 1982-83 to 1985-86, and would be subject to allocation of adequate funds. This would necessitate stepping up wagon production to the level of 22,000/23,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers per annum. The annual installed capacity for manufacture of railway wagons in the country is about 28,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers.

Transportation of Milk and Pan

7069. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent on Governments announcement regarding reduction of supplementary charges on milk and pan (betel leaves) during the current Budget, any provision has been made for the movement on pan from Southern to the Northern India by providing extra accommodation on the basis of the demand of growers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to the arrangements made in Grand Trunk Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The quantum of betel leaves traffic for movement towards Northern India is being currently cleared by trains Nos. 15 Dn. G. T. Express, 17 Dn. Janata Express and few other trains, and no difficulty is being experienced in the clearance of this traffic.

Number of train accidents, due to Human Failure

7070. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of train accidents which occurred on the Indian Railways due to human failure during the last one year, (Division-wise); and

(b) how many of the persons found responsible belonged to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Outbreak of polio in Madras

7071. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SWAMI INDERVESH:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports about a virulent outbreak of polio in Madras and its sprawling suburbs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the victims include the children who had already been immunised against this disease;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Union Government into this; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the information received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, 153 cases of poliomyelitis with 17 deaths were reported in January, 1981, 212 cases with 17 deaths in February, 1981 and 196 cases with 28 deaths till 25th March, 1981.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e) does not arise, in view of the reply to (c) above.

एस० एन० मेडीकल कालेज, आगरा में दाखिला

7022. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एस० एन० मेडिकल कालेज, आगरा के प्रिन्सिपल ने मई, 1977–78 में इस कालेज में उन दो छात्रों को दाखिला नहीं दिया था, जिन्हें त्रिपुरा सरकार द्वारा उन दो सीटों के लिए मनोनीत किया गया था, जो भारत सरकार द्वारा त्रिपुरा राज्य के लिए आरक्षित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या वे दोनों छात्र अनुसूचित जनजाति के थे और उन्होंने लगभग 73 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किये थे;

(ग) क्या ऐसे छात्रों को सरकार द्वारा उन सीटों पर दाखिला दिया गया था, जो उनके लिए किसी भी रूप से योग्य नहीं थे ;

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जनजाति के दोनों छात्रों ने इस बारे में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में मुकद्दमा दायर किया था तथा उच्च न्यायालय ने 28 अगस्त, 1980 को यह निर्णय दिया था कि उन दोनों छात्रों को वर्ष 1980–81 का नया सत्र आरम्भ होने से पहले दाखिला दिया जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या न तो इन दोनों छात्रों को अभी तक दाखिला दिया गया और नहीं उन छात्रों के नाम काटे गए हैं, जिन्हें गलत दाखिला दिया गया था ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) हां।

(ख) नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित छात्रों को दाखिले के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत नहीं किया गया था ।

(घ) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित दो छात्रों द्वारा मुकद्दमा दायर नहीं किया गया था ।

(ङ) भाग (क), (ग) और (घ) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुये यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Bullet Special Goods Train

7073. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Bullet special goods train' over long distance has been introduced in the Railways;

(b) if so, the number of such trains and since when they have been introduced;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the bullet special, no allowance is there for change of engine crew putting great strain on the locomen; and

(d) if so, the details about the arrangements made in relieving system in the bullet special and the steps taken to avoid accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Three pairs of 'Bullet special goods trains' are being run on the railways. One pair has been introduced on 31-12-1980 and the other two pairs with effect from 20-1-1981.

(c) and (d) Schedules of these trains are within the limits for duty hours of one crew and the crew is not changed unless there is delay due to unforeseen causes. In such cases, change of crew is arranged at suitable points to avoid crew doing long hours of duty and thus safety is ensured.

Total number of train accidents

7074. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of train accidents which took place for the period from the 1st April, 1980 to 16th March, 1981;

(b) the main causes thereof;

(c) the total amount paid as compensation to victims of the said accidents; and

(d) the total loss incurred therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the period 1st April, 1980 to 16th March, 1981, there were 965 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) The causes of these accidents are as under:

Cause	*No. of accidents*
(i) Failure of railway staff .	480
(ii) Failure of persons other than railway staff .	100
(iii) Failure of equipment .	212
(iv) Sabotage . . .	5
(v) Accidental . . .	87
(vi) Cause could not be established . . .	17
(vii) Cause not yet finalised .	64
Total . . .	965

(c) Rs. 6,69,000.00.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 908 lakhs.

Late running of Konark Express due to chain pulling and increase in crimes

7075. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the late running of Konark Express due to chain pulling between Khurdha and Balugaon of Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that robbery and dacoity incidents are increasing in this train day by day;

(c) if so, the number of F.I.Rs. which have lodged by the Railway Police during the last one year; and the action taken thereon so far; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to increase the speed limit between Khurdha to Palasa which has reduced from 110 kms to 70 kms due to lot of chain pulling between the above two stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) No. There was only one case of dacoity in 19 UP Konark Express registered during the last one year. The case is under investigation.

(d) Frequent ambush chesks are being conducted with the assistance of RPSF and State Police to curb indiscriminate use of Alarm Chain apparatus. The maximum speed of the train has been reduced to 80 kmph due to haulage by different class of diesel locomotives.

Reservation quota for Berhampur Station

7076. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of growing demand of the passengers of Berhampur and some other adjoining areas of Orissa to increase the reservation quotas of the first class and second class berths for Berhampur station (Orissa) in the 3 UP/4 Down Howrah-Madras and Madras-Howrah Mail;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the reservation quotas since the demand is increasing due to the existence of cantonment areas and Indian Rare Earths Ltd. at Berhampur; and

(c) the progress so far made in the implementation of the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) No. The total demand exceeds the availability.

Entitlement to pension if not confirmed before superannuation

7077. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any employee whose services have been regularised by a duly constituted Selection Board or who have been recruited through the Railway Service Commission or by the General Manager's special power, will be granted a pension if he is not confirmed in any post prior to his superannuation;

(b) whether family pension will be granted to an employee's family if the employee is not confirmed in any post before his death;

(c) whether there will be any difference in the amount of family pension granted to an employee's family if the employee was confirmed before his death and if the employee was not confirmed before his death;

(d) whether there is any difference in the payment of death-cum-retirement gratuity between the permanent employees and temporary employees; and

(e) if so, what is the difference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Temporary railway employees who were in service on 30th December, 1980 and who retire from service on superannuation or quit service on their being declared to be permanently incapacitated for further railway service, by appropriate medical authority, after they have rendered temporary service of not less than 20 years, will be entitled to all pensionary benefits as available to permanent railway employees. In case of other temporary railway employees benefit of pension is not granted.

(b) Yes, if death takes place during service.

(c) There will be no difference in the rates of family pension in such cases.

(d) and (e) A statement is attached.

Statement

The position regarding payment of death-cum-retirement gratuity/death gratuity to permanent/temporary Railway employees is as follows:—

Permanent employees

The amount of death-cum-retirement gratuity will be 1/4th of the emoluments of a Railway servant for each completed six monthly period of qualifying service subject to a maximum of 16½ times the emoluments. In the event of death of a Railway servant while in service, the gratuity will be subject to the following minima:—

(a) If at the time of death, qualifying service is not more than one year.	Two months' emoluments.
(b) If at the time of death, qualifying service is more than one year but less than 5 years.	Six months' emoluments.
(c) If at the time of death, qualifying service is 5 years or more.	Twelve months emoluments.

Provided that in no case the gratuity shall exceed Rs. 30,000/-.

Temporary employees

Quantum of death-gratuity payable in the case of temporary Railway servants, who die in service, while still temporary is as under:—

	Death Gratuity
(a) One year or more but less than 3 years service.	1 month's pay.
(b) 3 years or more but less than 5 years.	3 months' pay.
(c) 5 years or more but less than 10 years.	4 months' pay.
(d) 10 years or more.	1 months' pay for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or Rs. 12,000/- whichever is less.

Protest by Station Master of Ajni Cabin

7078. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Station Master Ajni Cabin in Nagpur Division of Central Railway had protested against the manning of the line-clear signal by untrained and unqualified staff;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reacting to the protest, the Senior Divisional Superintendent of the Division wrote to highest authority that he was liable for arrest under the National Security Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) One Cabin A.S.M. at Ajni refused to give line clear to a Guard who was qualified to work in Goods Cabin No. 5. It is not a fact that the person manning Goods Cabin No. 5 was untrained or unqualified.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Electric bus system in Delhi

7079. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted as to when the Electric bus in Delhi will ply;

(b) if so, the area that can be covered; and

(c) by when this sort of transport will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the problem of pollution and for conservation of petroleum products, a proposal to start electric trolly buses in Delhi is being examined. The route for these services is yet to be selected.

Running of a fast train on Maksi-Guna line in Madhya Pradesh

7080. SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many passenger and goods trains are running on the Maksi-Guna line in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total earnings from passenger traffic and goods freight on the above line during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a big loss to the Railways as small stations on this line do not have tickets and the passengers pay in cash; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to run a fast train on this line to make it more remunerative?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN). (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

छठी योजना के दौरान सड़क विकास योजना।

7081. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**

क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक सड़क विकास योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) बिहार में बनाई जाने वाली सड़कों से संबंधित ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) : संविधान के अनुसार, भारत सरकार केवल उन्हीं सड़कों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है जो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित की गयी हैं । राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी सड़कों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है । हालांकि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रम को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन फिलहाल, देश की यातायात संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास पर जोर दिया जा रहा है । बिहार में जिन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर इस समय सुधार कार्य चल रहा है, उनकी सूची संलग्न है ।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं०	सड़क का नाम
1	2
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2	—यह सड़क मोहनिया के नजदीक बिहार में प्रवेश करती है और बरही तथा गोविन्दपुर से गुजरने के बाद बाराकर के नजदीक पश्चिम बंगाल में चली जाती है ।
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 6	—पश्चिम बंगाल में खड़गपुर से जाने वाली यह सड़क बहारगोरा के नजदीक बिहार के कुछ हिस्से में प्रवेश करती है और इसके बाद यह सड़क उड़ीसा राज्य में चली जाती है ।
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 23	—यह सड़क बिहार में चास नामक स्थान से शुरू होती है और रांची तथा गुमला से होकर गुजरने के बाद वीरमित्रपुर के नजदीक उड़ीसा में चली जाती है ।
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 28	—यह सड़क बिहार में रा. रा. 31 पर बरौली के निकट अपने जंक्शन से शुरू होती है और बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर, पिपराकोटी और गोपालगंज से होती हुई कसिया के निकट उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रवेश कर जाती है ।

1	2
राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग 28-क	—यह सड़क बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 28 पर पिपराकोटी के नजदीक अपने जंक्शन से शुरू होती है और बिहार-नेपाल सीमा पर रक्सौल में खत्म होती है ।
राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग 30	—यह सड़क रा. रा. 2 पर मोहनिया के नजदीक अपने जंक्शन से शुरू होती है और आरा तथा पटना से गुजरने के बाद बख्तियारपुर में खत्म होती है ।
राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग 31	—यह सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 2 पर बरही के नजदीक अपने जंक्शन से शुरू होती है और बख्तियारपुर, मोकामेह और पूर्णिया से गुजरती हुई किशनगंज के नजदीक पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रवेश करती है ।
राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग 32	—यह सड़क रा. रा. 2 पर गोविंदपुर में अपने जंक्शन से शुरू होती है और धनबाद और चास से गुजरने के बाद पुरुलिया से पहले पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रवेश करती है और उसके बाद फिर चांदिल के नजदीक बिहार में प्रवेश करती है और अंत में जमशेदपुर में खत्म हो जाती है ।
राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग 33	—यह सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2 पर बरही के नजदीक अपने जंक्शन से शुरू होती है और हजारीबाग तथा रांची से गुजरने के बाद रा० रा. 6 पर बहारगोरा में खत्म होती है ।

Printing of Statutory Warning on the Cigarette Packets

7082 SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some cigarette manufacturers are contravening the statutory provision by printing the statutory warning in very small types in comparison to their trade mark on the cigarette packets and advertisements and as a result of this, the statutory warning does not attract the attention of the users;

(b) if so, whether Government will ask the manufacturers to print the statutory warning in the same bold types in which they print their trade marks on the packets and the advertisements; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have requested the State/UT Governments to ensure the proper implementation of the Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution)

Act, 1975 and the rules made thereunder so that the defaulters can be brought to book and suitably punished.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank Credit subject to Computerised Management

7083. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank had indicated to the Indian Railways that unless it goes for a computerised management system and modern rail loco and other rail technology in large scale, credit for new railway projects would not serve the best interest of the organisation;

(b) if so, whether this was the outcome of the visit which the Bank team had made and had discussions with the Railway experts;

(c) if so, what were the other observations made by the World Bank team;

(d) the reaction of Government to these observations; and

(e) whether the World Bank has approved aid for development of Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The World Bank Team which visited India during January-February, 1981 observed during the discussions that there is need for establishing a modern computer based management information system for better management of railway operations, but did not make the aid conditional on establishment of such a system.

(c) In the context of Railway's programme for accelerating the pace of electrification, the mission volunteered assistance for improving the technology of overhead equipment as well as to uprate electric locomotive technology.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

(e) World Bank's decision for further credit is still awaited.

Old Delhi and New Delhi Stations

7084. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans have been formulated by Government to reduce congestion at the Old Delhi as well as at New Delhi Railway Stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) To ease congestion at Delhi and New Delhi stations, the following works are being undertaken:

Delhi Main Station:

(i) Construction of one passenger platform has been completed in connection with the conversion of Shahdara-Saharanpur broad gauge line.

(ii) Lengthening of nine platforms to enable dealing with longer trains and allied facilities like setting up of stabling and washing lines have been approved in 1981-82 Budget.

(iii) Provision of allied facilities in connection with a second entry has also been approved in 1981-82 Budget.

New Delhi Station:

(i) Fruits, minerals and cement sidings have been shifted from New Delhi railway station to New Azadpur, Tughlakabad and Shakurbasti respectiely.

(ii) One additional island platform and additional washing and stabling lines have been provided.

(iii) Second Entry to the New Delhi railway station from Thompson Road side is proposed to be provided.

(iv) Alongwith item (iii) above, one more island platform a parcel footover bridge and more stabling and washing lines, a station building with booking facilities, circulating area for passenger traffic, extension of two existing footover bridges and other allied facilities will be provided on Thompson Road side of New Delhi station.

(v) 20 ft. width of land on either side of Chelmsford Road leading from Connaught Place upto New Delhi station belonging to the Railways has been relinquished to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for widening the road.

(vi) The circulating area in front of New Delhi railway station is proposed to be improved. Measures for easy circulation of passengers on platforms have also been taken to reduce congestion.

(vii) In order to expedite reception and despatch of trains, modern system of route relay inter-locking has also been sanctioned, as part of the second and final phase of the plan for Second Entry to New Delhi, for the entire New Delhi Yard Complex.

Nizamuddin Railway Station

7085. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether any survey has been carried out for further development of Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station, New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for developing passenger-cum-parcel complex at Hazrat Nizamuddin was sanctioned. However, recently it has been decided to drop the proposal of developing Nizamuddin due to environmental incompatibility.

कानपुर-मथुरा सैक्शन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

7086. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कानपुर-कासगंज-मथुरा सैक्शन को, बरेली-इज्जतनगर डिवीजन में, जो कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ-कानपुर सैक्शन से जुड़ी हुई है तथा कानपुर, फर्रुखाबाद, एटाह जिलों में गुजरती है, शीघ्र ही बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे वैगन मरम्मत वर्कशाप

7087 **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रेल वैगनों की मरम्मत करने वाली वर्कशापों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनकी वार्षिक मरम्मत क्षमता क्या है ;

(ख) ऐसी कितनी वर्कशापें स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और इनकी स्थापना कितनी अवधि में किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) वैगन मरम्मत करने की उनकी सम्भावित क्षमता क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेल माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत के लिए 31 कारखाने हैं। उनकी वार्षिक

ओवरहाल क्षमता चौपहिया यूनिट के हिसाब से बड़ी लाइन के 95,500 माल डिब्बों, मीटर लाइन के 29,400 तथा छोटी लाइन के 2,400 माल डिब्बों की है।

(ख) किसी नये कारखाने की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी, विजयवाड़ा में एक नये कारखाने का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। यह 1982-83 में पूरा हो जावेगा।

(ग) विजयवाड़ा कारखाने की वर्तमान मरम्मत क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 7500 माल डिब्बों के ओवरहाल करने की है और पूरा हो जाने पर इसकी क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 15000 माल डिब्बों का ओवरहाल करने की हो जाएगी।

Housing Facilities in Kotah Division

7088. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that housing facilities are not provided by Railways to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees at Kotah Division in Western Railway;

(b) the reasons for not providing such facilities though there is a recognised workshop, at Kotah also;

(c) whether this has been represented to high authorities time and again; and

(d) if so, the result of the representations made, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) 10% of the vacancies in type I & II quarters in non-essential categories are reserved for allotment to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees entitled to the types at cities where the Headquarters of the Zonal Railways and Production Units are located.

In the Divisional Stations including Kota Division, there is no reservation in the allotment of quarters for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees. The quarters are allotted to the employees in the Divisions according to their turn.

Steps proposed to fill up backlog and shortfall of vacancies reserved for S.C./S.T.

7089. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2260 on the 5th March, 1981 regarding Number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers in Shipping and Transport Ministry and state:

(a) the reasons for low percentage of intake of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken by his Ministry to fill up the backlog and shortfall of the reserved community?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Broadly, the reasons for shortfall is non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Instructions have already been issued to the heads of all offices and organisations under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to take vigorous steps to augment the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to exercise close watch over implementation of reservation orders, with the view to liquidating the existing short-fall.

मरुधर एक्सप्रेस

7090 **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मरुधर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को डीजल इंजन से चलाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव कब क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे का विचार इस गाड़ी को बाड़मेर तक बढ़ाने का है ; और

(घ) क्या रेलवे का विचार इस जिले के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये विकल्प के रूप में एक डिब्बा सीधा बाड़मेर के लिये जोड़ने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) यातायात के औचित्य के प्रश्न के अलावा सम्बद्ध गाड़ी 97/98 जोधपुर बाड़मेर एक्सप्रेस में जोधपुर तथा बाड़मेर के बीच नियमित आधार पर एक अतिरिक्त डिब्बा लगाने की गुजाइश न होने के 503/504 जयपुर जोधपुर मरुधर एक्सप्रेस में जयपुर तथा बाड़मेर के बीच एक थ्रू डिब्बा चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

Flood-Damaged Railway Tracks

7091. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway track between Samdari and Bhimerlai railway stations in Barmer District of Rajasthan was badly damaged due to flood in the Looni river before last year;

(b) if so, the estimated loss;

(c) whether the said railway track has not been set right; and

(d) if so, by what time it would be repaired to raise the speed of railway on this track?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 55 lakhs approximately.

(c) and (d) The affected railway track has been repaired and full ballast cushion has been completed in Samdari-Parlu-Janiana, Janiana Balotra and Tilwara-Gole Sections, excepting Balotra-Tilwara Section where the work for ballasting and increasing the speed to normal is in progress. Normal speed is expected to be restored by June, 1981.

Late running of 2 S.B. Bhildi-Samdari Passenger train

7092. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2 S.B. Bhildi-Samdari passenger train arrives at Samdari railway station late on 25 days in a month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this inordinate delay causes a lot of difficulties to the passengers of 2 JB Barmer-Jodhpur train as they cannot get the connection of 2 S.B. train; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Practice of appointing "salaried community volunteers"

7093. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of appointing "salaried community volunteers" in the health system at the village level has posed the danger of politicising the health infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures which Government propose to take to make the scheme more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. The Community Health Volunteers are not being paid any salary but only an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month.

(b) The Community Health Volunteer Scheme is being reviewed and monitored constantly. On the basis of experiences gained from these reviews, the Scheme is modified from time to time to overcome the difficulties which come to the notice of the Government. In the light of these experiences and feed backs, furher modification of the scheme are presently under consideration.

राजस्थान नहर के लिए सीमेंट की ढुलाई हेतु वैगन

7094. श्री **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थानीय प्रशासन ने राजस्थान के चुरु जिले में राजस्थान नहर की सांवा जल योजना हेतु आवंटित सीमेंट की ढुलाई के लिए रेलवे से वैगनों की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने सीमेंट की ढुलाई के लिये वैगन अभी तक आवंटित नहीं किये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रयोजन के लिये वैगन आवंटित करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वैगनों के कब तक आवंटित किय जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सीमेन्ट फैक्टरियों को निर्धारित दैनिक कोटे के अनुसार माल डिब्बे सप्लाई किये जाते हैं और सम्बन्धित उपभोक्ताओं के लिए इन माल डिब्बों के लदान का विनिश्चय करना सीमेन्ट फैक्टरियों सीमेन्ट कंट्रोलर का काम है । जहां तक रेलों का सम्बन्ध है दैनिक आधार पर सम्बन्धित फैक्टरियों की मांगें आमतौर पर सम्पूर्ण रुप से पूरी की जा रही है ।

(ग) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलगाड़ियों में डकैती की घटनाएं

7095. श्री **नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर और पश्चिम रेलवे में मेल तथा एक्सप्रैस गाड़ियों में हो रही डकैती की घटनाओं की सरकार को जानकारी है ;

(ख) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार डकैती की इन घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और डाकुओं द्वारा कितने मूल्य का सामान लूटा गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार डकैती की इन घटनाओं विशेषकर रात्रि के समय होने वाली घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये व्यापक प्रबन्ध कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि इन डकैतियों के पीछ एक गिरोह है जो सुनियोजित ढंग से काम कर रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाने का विचार है, और यदि कोई कदम उठाने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां । 1980 में और 1981 (फरवरी 81 तक) उत्तर और पश्चिम रेलों पर गाड़ियों में डकैती/लटपाट के क्रमशः 59 और 35 मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली थी ।

(ख) उत्तर रेलवे पर घटित मामलों में एक व्यक्ति मारा गया तथा यात्रियों की लगभग 11,21,940 रुपये की सम्पति लूटी गयी थी । पश्चिम रेलवे पर घटित मामलों में एक व्यक्ति मारा गया तथा यात्रियों की लगभग 1,32,159 रुपये की सम्पत्ति लूटी गयी ।

(ग) गाड़ियों में डकैती और लूटपाट की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ;

(I) सभी महत्वपूर्ण तथा भेद्य मेल; एक्सप्रेस विशेषकर रात्रि में चलने वाली गाड़ियों में मार्ग रक्षियों के रूप में राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस की व्यवस्था की जाती हैं ।

(2) राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारी सादे कपड़ों में अपराधियों पर निगरानी रखते हैं और उनकी गतिविधियों और आवागमन के संबंध में आसूचना इकट्ठी करते हैं ।

(3) जिला पुलिस की सहायता से राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए अभियान चलाती है ।

(4) राजपत्रित अधिकारियों द्वारा गाड़ियों का मार्ग रक्षण कर रहे दलों की ड्यूटी की अचानक जांच की जाती है ।

(घ) इन मामलों में किसी सुव्यवस्थित गिरोह का हाथ होने की अभी तक कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कालका मेल के लिए टिकटों में कालाबाजारी

7096. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिना आरक्षण वाले यात्री बड़ी संख्या में कालका मेल तथा अन्य सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियों में चढ़ जाते हैं जो कि कानूनी रूप से अपराध है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यात्री जिनको आरक्षण नहीं मिलता, अपने नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज करवा लेते हैं और बिना आरक्षण गाड़ी में बैठ जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जिन यात्रियों ने आरक्षण ले रखा है उनको बहुत अधिक असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है और वे अपने को असुरक्षित समझते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) कालका मेल और अन्य सुपर-फास्ट गाड़ियों के आरक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में थोड़ी दूरी के अनधिकृत यात्रियों, मासिक सीजन टिकटधारियों और प्रतीक्षासूची के यात्रियों के प्रवेश के मामले रेल प्रशासन के नोटिस में आये हैं।

(ग) पहले दर्जे के गलियारेदार सवारी डिब्बों तथा शयन यानों में तैनात कर्मचारियों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि उनके डिब्बों में अनधिकृत यात्री प्रवेश न करें, लेकिन, कई बार ऐसे यात्रियों को नियंत्रित करना उनके लिए कठिन हो जाता है। रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट सहित बहुत बड़ी संख्या में चल टिकट परीक्षकों, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल तथा राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के कार्मिकों को तैनात करके गहन रूप से अचानक जांच की जाती है और इन डिब्बों में यात्रा कर रहे अनाधिकृत यात्रियों के विरुद्ध नियमों के अधीन कार्यवाही की जाती है। कर्मचारियों द्वारा जानबूझकर की गयी लापरवाही के मामलों को गंभीर रूप से लिया जाता है और उनके विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सूरतगढ़-चुरु लाइन

7097. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें सूरतगढ़-चुरू रेल लाइन का निर्माण करने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) संसाधनों की कमी के कारण इस लाइन को छठी योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

Booking yards in Orissa

7098. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of booking yards with their names functioning in Orissa State (District-wise) to facilitate the despatch of Iron Ores and other forest materials;

(b) the specific criteria for sanctioning such yards; and

(c) whether there have been demands for the sanction of a yard at Nilgiri and Balasore (Orissa)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The following railway yards are functioning in Orissa State to facilitate the despatch of Iron Ore.

(1) Banspani (Keonjhar Distt.)
(2) Bolani (Keonjhar Distt.)
(3) Barabil (Keonjhar Distt.)
(4) Deojhar Keonjhar Distt.)
(5) Daitari (Keonjhar Distt.)
(6) Barsuan (Sundergarh Distt.)

No yards are specially earmarked for the despatch of forest materials which are booked from different stations.

(b) Yards are provided at suitable locations to facilitate despatch of Iron Ore and other raw materials to steel plants, and to ports for export.

(c) No. Balasore is already an important station where facilities for loading and unloading goods exist. There is no iron ore available and offered for loading at Nilgiri and Balasore. Nilgiri is a road side station with practically no other traffic but ballast for which a siding has been provided.

Occupation of Nigerian Embassy by Nigerian students

7099. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what according to Government of India is the reason for taking over the Nigerian Embassy at Delhi by certain Nigerian students on the 14th February, 1981;

(b) what action has been taken by the Government of India on the eve of the incident;

(c) whether Government have received any communication from the Government of Nigeria in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Sir, according to the available information, the students had been agitating about non-receipt of remittances since November 1980, which had been coming to them from their respective States in Nigeria through the Nigerian High Commission in New Delhi, to meet their expenses in India;

(b) On receipt of a formal request from the Nigerian High Commission to get the High Commission premises cleared of the students, the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs went there to try to persuade the students to vacate the premises. This effort having failed, the students were evacuated with the help of the police, without use of force. Some police guards were posted at the High Commission as well as at the residences of the diplomatic staff for their safety.

(c) and (d) The Permanent Secretary of the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has officially conveyed to our High Commissioner the Nigerian Government's appreciation and thanks for the manner in which the whole affair was handled by the Indian Government.

Sale of liquor in trains and stations

7100. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any complaint regarding sale of liquor in trains;

(b) if so, the details of the complaint;

(c) whether Government have received any such complaint in railway stations like Renigunta, Gudur, Vellore, etc.; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government to put a stop to this anti-social practice of selling liquor in train compartment and railway station premises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A complaint was received in September 1979 from a passenger regarding surreptitious sale of liquor at Gudur station. Suitable action was taken with the help of the District authorities. Instructions exist that consumption of alcoholic drinks is prohibited both in trains as well as in station premises.

Diesel loco shed at Kharagpur

7101. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed to start construction of diesel loco shed at Nimpura, Kharagpur, South-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said work has been included in 1980-81 Works Programme;

(c) if so, what progress has been made so far; and

(d) if nothing has been done, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is a proposal to set up a Diesel Loco Shed at Nimpura, Kharagpur on the South-Eastern Railway.

(b) Yes.

(c) This work has been approved in the South-Eastern Railway's Works Programme for 1980-81. Sanction to the Abstract Estimate has been conveyed and the work has been taken up.

(d) Does not arise.

Santragachi Yard

7102. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway administration is facing great operational difficulty due to bottleneck created in the yard at Santragachi;

(b) whether there is a proposal to expand the yard at Santragachi; and

(c) what other measures are contemplated to be taken to improve operational efficiency in Howrah-Kharagpur section on the South Eastern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Santragachi Coaching Yard, like other coaching Yards, is facing some operational difficulty.

(b) Only some minor works, connected with provision of the new Howrah-Amta BG line are proposed. Major remodelling is not possible due to space limitations.

(c) A new coaching yard at Padmapukur near Santragachi is contemplated. Other proposals for improving operational efficiency in Howrah-Kharagpur section are:

(1) Automatic Signalling between Kharagpur and Haur.

(2) Route Relay interlocking at Panchkura, Santragachi, Tikiapara and Machheda.

Railway Colony at Kharagpur

7103. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inhabitants in the big railway colony at Kharagpur South-East Railway as obtaining on 6th March, 1981;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of water in the Railway colony throughout the year porticularly in summer;

(c) the quantity of water officially required for the colony and the actual yield of the same from various sources of the Railways;

(d) whether there is any new scheme to develop water supply system for the colony;

(e) if so, the details thereof;and

(f) if not, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The population of Kharagpur Railway Colony is about 70,000.

(b) Some shortage is felt during the summer months; however, there is no case of acute shortage.

(c) to (e). The daily requirement of water excluding loco, traffic and workshop is 46 lakh gallons; corresponding actual yield is 43 lakh gallons. To augment existing water supply in the workshop a scheme for provision of two deep tube wells along with an overhead storage of 2 lakh gallons has been included in 1981-82 Works Programme. This will give relief to the water supply arrangements to the colony.

(f) Does not arise.

Casual Labour on South Eastern Railways

7104. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many casual labour, on authorised scale of pay all throughout the Railways, for more than ten years at a stretch;

(b) how many of them are on the South Eastern Railway and how many in Kharagpur Division;

(c) whether Government propose to regularise them; and

(d) if so, what is the scheme and when it will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 4278 on Open Line of all Railways.

(b) 2859 on Souh Eastern Railway out of which 2080 are in Kharagpur Division.

(c) and (d). Casual Labour are screened for regular absorption according to availability of vacancies and is a continuous process. Besides, with a view to decasualisation creation of additional posts is being examined.

Construction of roads in Rural Areas

7105. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given or propose to give funds to the State Government out of the Central Road Fund or otherwise to develop and construct feeder roads in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Financial assistance from the Central Road Fund is provided to States for the achievement of the following objectives subject to the availability of resources:—

(a) Road Research and intelligence schemes;

(b) Traffic Studies and Economic Surveys;

(c) Training arrangements for young engineers;

(d) Schemes of all-India importance such as those leading to the removal of regional imbalance such as helping in the development of tribal areas; backward regions, promoting inter-State Communication facilities, helping in combating anti-social and criminal element etc., promotion to tourism, agricultural marketing areas links etc, part contribution to programme for setting up drivers', conductors', and cleaners' road side resting places and passengers' wayside facilities on State roads etc. road/bridge works required for National projects like Atomic Power Stations, Industrial Undertakings

etc., likely to be lost sight of by the road authorities concerned in the midst of other activities. Feeder roads in rural areas do not, however, specifically fall within the purview of these objectives. Even the programme for construction of rural roads under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme is in State Sector and there is no Central Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance for construction of rural roads. The Planning Commission have recommended a total outlay of Rs. 1164.90 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan for construction of Rural Roads under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector.

New rail lines

7106. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of proposals received from various State Governments for laying new railway lines which are under consideration or have not been found feasible propositions;

(b) the reasons for discarding the proposals; and

(c) the various stages at which each proposal is lying at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. [*See* No. LT-2334/81].

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का खोला जाना और उनमें अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना

7107. श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नवजात शिशु तथा उसकी माता को परिवार नियोजन आपरेशन के बाद उनका स्वास्थ्य बनाए रखने हेतु क्या सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर): ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं तथा परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी सलाह, सेवाएं और सामग्री अब बड़ी संख्या में उप-केन्द्रों, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, जिनके साथ परिवार कल्याण यूनिट भी सम्बद्ध हैं, तहसील और जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों, जिनमें से कुछ के साथ प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र संलग्न हैं, के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करायी जाती हैं। जिला स्तर पर बाल चिकित्सा यूनिट भी खोल दिए गए हैं। छठी योजनावधि, 1980-85, में इनका विस्तार करके इनमें 300 तहसील स्तर के प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र 174 दर्जा बढ़ाये गए ग्रामीण अस्पताल, 600 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, 1000 सहायक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और 40,000 उपकेन्द्र और जोड़ने का विचार है।

हर गांव में एक-एक प्रशिक्षित दाई उपलब्ध हो जाए, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए छठी योजना (1980-85) के दौरान गांवों में प्रसव कराने वाली परम्परागत दाइयों के प्रशिक्षण की योजना जारी रखी जाएगी।

इन योजनाओं में से केन्द्रीय सरकार तहसील स्तर पर 300 प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्रों, 40,000 उपकेन्द्रों के प्रस्तावित विस्तार तथा दाइयों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करेगी और अन्य गतिविधियां राज्यों की योजनाओं में शामिल हैं।

ब्रिटेन में जातीय भेदभाव

7108. **श्री राम अवध**: क्या विदेश यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन में भारत मूल के लोगों तथा भारतीय प्रवासियों के प्रति जातीय

भेदभाव तथा परेशान किये जाने की घटनायें पिछले कुछ समय में बढ़ गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के कितने मामले पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उन पर की गई कार्यवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय एवं कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) ऐसे संकेत हैं कि हाल ही में एशियाईयों को, जिनमें भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं, जातीय-स्तर पर तंग किए जाने और उन पर आक्रमण किए जाने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों में भारतीय हाई कमीशन की जानकारी में जो मामले आये हैं, उनका वर्षवार ब्यौरा नीचे लिखे अनुसार है—

1978 —2 मामले जिसमें चार भारतीय शामिल थे;

1979—3 मामले जिनमें 156 भारतीय थे, इसमें अप्रैल, 1979 में साउथाल के दंगों में प्रभावित 153 भारतीय भी शामिल हैं।

1980—7 मामले, इनमें 6 मामलों में 9 भारतीय प्रभावित हुये और 7वें मामले में भारतीय मूल के करीब 50 व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुये।

मार्च 1981 तक—2 मामले जिनमें दो भातीय प्रभावित हुये।

(ग) हाई कमीशन की जानकारी में ऐसे जितने भी मामले आए थे जिनमें भारतीय प्रभावित हुये थे, उन सबको सम्बद्ध कानून और व्यवस्था प्राधिकारियों के साथ उठाया गया था। भारतीयों पर आक्रमण के अधिकांश मामलों में पुलिस की छानबीन के बावजूद दोषी व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा नहीं जा सका। बहरहाल, हाई कमीशन प्राधिकारियों के साथ और भारतीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ निकट सम्पर्क रखता है। इस सम्बन्ध में, फरवरी 1981 में ब्रिटेन के गृह मंत्री ने जातीय आधार पर किए गए कुछ आक्रमणों के लिए जिम्मेदारी उग्रवादी ग्रुपों की गतिविधियों की विभागीय जांच शुरू करवा दी है और यह घोषणा की है कि उनके अधिकारी इस समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा करेंगे।

Restructure of costing system

7109. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board propose to restructure the costing system now prevalent in the Railways;

(b) whether, in determining the new cost basis, the Railways are understood to have laid more emphasis on viability; and

(c) if so, in what way the present structure has been found wanting and the directions in which Government propose to move in determining the new cost system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal at present to restructure the costing system.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Second class waiting rooms in Kerala stations

7110. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway stations in Kerala do not have adequate waiting rooms facilities for the second class passengers;

(b) the name of such stations; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide these facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) All the stations in Kerala State are provided with adequate waiting accommodation for second class passengers.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

रतलाम मण्डल में रेलवे आउट एजेंसियां

7111. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रतलाम मंडल के अन्तर्गत रेलवे आउट एजेंसियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक से कितना वार्षिक राजस्व अर्जित होता है ;

(ख) उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां रेलवे एजेन्सियों के खोलने की मांग की गई है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी रेलवे आउट एजेसियां बन्द की गई ; और

(घ) उनके बन्द किए जाने के क्या कारण थे और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेल संत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रतलाम रेल मण्डल के अन्तर्गत चार आउट एजेन्सिय हैं । उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा अर्जित वार्षिक राजस्व की राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

	रु०
1. बांसवाड़ा आउट एजेन्सी	5,52,662
2. धामनोद आउट एजेंसी	3,24,136
3. छोटी सदड़ी आउट एजेंसी	1,07,765
4. वरखानी आउट एजेंसी	88.563

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) चार आउट एजेन्सियां ।

(घ) ठेका अवधि के समाप्त हो जाने पर आउट एजेन्टों की ओर से समाप्ति की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर आउट एजेन्सियों को बन्द किया गया था । इन आउट एजेन्सियों को फिर से खोलने के लिए नयी निविदायें आमंत्रित की गयी थीं। लेकिन बेगुन, गंगापुर पोटला और प्रतापगढ़ आउट एजेन्सियों को चलाने के लिए कोई व्यक्ति आगे नहीं आय । धार आउट एजेन्सी के मामले में आवेदक ने "निविदा" की निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी नहीं की थीं ।

रतलाम रेल मण्डल में लूट और डकैती के मामले

7112. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः माह के दौरान रतलाम रेल मंडल में विभिन्न स्थानों पर रेल गाड़ियों में चोरी, लूटपाट और डकैती की कितनी घटनायें हुई ;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कारगर उपाय किए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). सितम्बर, 1980 से फरवरी, 1981 तक के पिछले 6 महीनों की अवधि के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम मंडल में गाड़ियों में डकैती, लूटपाट और चोरी की घटनाओं की संख्या और अन्य ब्यौरा नीचे तालिका में दिया गया है :—

घटना का स्वरूप	रिपोर्ट किए गए मामलों की संख्या	अन्तर्विष्ट सम्पत्ति की रकम	बरामद सम्पत्ति की रकम	गिरफ्तारी की संख्या
		रु०	रु०	
लूट पाट (डाका)	1	200	15	—
डकैती . .	3	90917	1200	5
यात्रियों के सामान की चोरी .	42	82722	14582	25

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जाते हैं :—

1. सभी महत्वपूर्ण और मेल डाक-एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों, विशेषकर रात में चलने वाली गाड़ियों में, राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों की मार्ग रक्षी के रूप में व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

2. राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारी सादे वेष में अपराधियों पर निगरानी रखते हैं और अपराधियों की गतिविधियों और कार्यकलापों के सम्बन्ध में आसूचना एकत्रित करते हैं ।

3 अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए जिला पुलिस के साथ समन्वय करके राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा अभियान चलाये गये हैं ।

4. राजपत्रित अधिकारियों द्वारा गाड़ी के साथ मार्ग-रक्षियों की ड्यूटी की अचानक जांच की जाती है ।

Vacant posts of Unani Physicians in C.G.H.S. Unani Dispensary, Sarojini Nagar, Delhi

7113. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Unani Physicians working at present in the CGHS Unani Dispensary, Sarojini Nagar, Delhi as against the sanctioned strength;

(b) the reasons for not filling up the vacant posts, if any of the Unani Physicians in this dispensary stating the period for which these posts have been lying vacant; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to fill up the remaining vacancies of Unani Physicians in the said dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) One Unani Physician is working at present against the sanctioned strength of three Unani Physicians.

(b) and (c). One post of Unani Physician fell vacant in July, 1980 and another in November, 1980. The

posts are to be filled through UPSC. A candidate nominated by the UPSC is likely to join shortly against one of the posts. For the second post, UPSC has been requested to nominate a suitable candidate.

Railway Board Assistants

7115. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8632 on 26th April, 1979 regarding promotion of Assistants in Railway Board and state:

(a) the number of employees with over 20 years service as Assistant in Railway Board's office, who are junior to UPSC Assistants with just five years service;

(b) the reasons why promotee Assistants confirmed in 1964 are ranked junior to UPSC Assistants confirmed in 1975 and whether it is not against Rule 14(2) of Railway Board Secretariat Rules 1969;

(c) whether as per civil Secretariat Service (Third Amendment) Rules 1970, backlog of unfilled direct recruit vacancies of Assistants was to be transferred to Promotee Assistants already in service along with seniority;

(d) whether above amendment was adopted in Railway Board and seniority revised accordingly; and

(e) whether final decision on representations of promotee Assistants has been taken and if not, the reasons for the delay and when decision is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As per position obtaining as on 1st April, 1981, 59 promotee Assistants with 20 years service and above were junior to UPSC Assistants with just 5 years service.

(b) The relative seniority of persons appointed substantively to the grade of Assistants in the Railway Board Secretariat Service (RBSS) from different sources i.e. those recruited direct as Assistants and those recruited as Assistants from Railways and those promoted from UDCs to Assistants in the Board's office is regulated on the basis of a rotational formula. However, it has been represented that assignmnt of seniority to the direct recruits *vis-a-vis* others as shown in the seniority list issued on 25th March, 1977 is not in accordance with Rule 14(2) (read with its proviso) of RBSS Rules, 1969.

(c) Yes, subject to the conditions mentioned in the amendment CSS (Third Amendment) Rules, 1970.

(d) No.

(e) The representations are being examined along with relative legal aspects, and a decision will be taken shortly.

Vacant post of Professor Psychiatric in G. B. Pant Hospital

7116. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.D. Course in psychiatric will be introduced by an Institution under Delhi Administration;

(b) since when the post of Professor of Psychiatric is lying vacant in the G.B. Pant Hospital; and

(c) when Government propose to fill the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, in the G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) and (c) The post of Professor of Psychiatry in the G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi was created on 29th September, 1969. The post was encadred in the Central Health Service only on 17th October, 1977 and has been lying vacant since then.

Government orders for filling this post by transfer of a Professor of Psychiatry from Goa Medical College had been issued in October, 1978 but he has not yet been relieved by Goa Administration. Th matter is being pursued with Goa Administration.

Railway concession to Students

7117. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have receivd a rpresentation dated 2nd November, 1980 from Shri Prabhakar P. Chafekar and others of Nagpur (Maharashtra) with regard to grant of concession to the students in the Railway fares with some other demands;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made;

(c) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken with regard to the demands in the said representation;

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof; and

(e) when Government would finalise the decision on the said demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e) No such representation appears to have been received. However, bonafide students of recognised educational institutions are already allowed the facility of Rail travel concession for visiting their home towns during vacations, for appearing in the examinations at various centres, for attending training courses organised by their institutions as a part of their educational programmes as also for undertaking educational tours sponsored by their institutions.

National Highway No. 41

7118. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of National Highway No. 41 has not been completed in spite of eighteen years of works;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the construction of said National Highway No. 41 was about to be completed but because of defective planning and poor works by the contractors pavements showed signs of distress;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the parallel State Highway to Haldia survived during the rains of 1975 and floods of 1978 but the National Highway No. 41 was damaged during the rains of 1975; and

(d) when the construction of National Highway No. 41 is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Estimates for various works on National Highway No. 41 were sanctioned by the Ministry between June 1968 and March 1972. When the work on this National Highway was nearing completion, pavement showed signs of distress at some locations during 1975 rains. Investigations by the Central Road Research Institute revealed that the pavement would need some further augmentation to take into account heavier traffic before National Highway could be opened to traffic. Accordingly, an estimate for Rs. 3.29 crores for strengthening the pavement was sanctioned in January 1979.

(c) The State road had earlier been improved under the E&I Programme in 1969. In August 1975, the traffic had to be diverted from the State Highway to the section of National Highway 41 between miles 13 and 18 as a cross drainage structure on the State Highway had got damaged. In fact in 1978 floods there were large scale damages of the road system in West Bengal in this area.

(d) Target for completion of augmentation works on the National Highway was fixed as June, 1982 after discussions with the State Chief Engineer. The improvement works are in progress. However, due to unanticipated difficulties such as shortage of diesel oil and non-availability of railway wagons for transportation of stone aggregates from Pakur (in Bihar) the target date has been affected. However all possible efforts are being made to get the work completed at the earliest. The work has been so planned that certain sections of the National Highway can be opened to traffic through available links with the existing State road earlier than the completion of the whole job.

Indian crewmen and mechanised vessels stranded at Basra Port

7119. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 400 crewmen aboard the 22 mechanised vessels of Jamnagar district are stranded at Basra port since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war and they are still in danger;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several representations made to the Indian Consul-General in Basra had failed to yield any result and the Government of India had not yet taken any steps to bring them back; and

(c) what renewed efforts the Government propose to make to bring these Indian crewmen back to the motherland who are starving and per force staying there in the face of danger to their lives?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Of the 461 crew members on 29 sailing vessels (20 at Basra and 9 at Fao), 88 crew members belonging to six sailing vessels at Fao have been repatriated to India after being declared as distressed seamen by the Directorate General of Shipping. In respect of the remaining 373 crew members deposits were received from owners of 90 crew members for repatriations by Air India on their scheduled flights from Kuwait to Bombay. Of the balance 283 crew members, owners of 20 crew members have recently deposited and obtained prepaid tickets from Air India for their repatriation. Owners are free to repatriate the crew members whenever they like. Owners of the remaining sailing vessels have also been advised to deposit necessary funds with Air India for obtaining PTAs. Nevertheless, DG(S) have authorised Indian Embassy, Baghdad, in case they find it expedient to repatriate under any circumstances any of the crew members stranded, to do so, without waiting for advice from the DG(S), by Air Indias scheduled flights at concessional rates applicable to Seamen and raise necessary debit against DG Shipping.

Setting up of Medical Research Institute at Vanivihar, Orissa

7120. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Medical Research Institute at Vanivihar of Bhubneswar in Orissa;

(b) if so, the name of the diseases on which research will be made;

(c) whether the State Government have provided a piece of land for this purpose; and

(d) when such proposal is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR

RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has decided to establish a Regional Medical Research Centre at Bhubneswar, in Orissa.

(b) The Centre would be concerned with the major health problems of the region such as Malaria, Filariasis, Leprosy, Rhinosporidiosis, Diabetis, Hepatitis, oral and cervical cancers and the health and nutritional problems of the tribal population.

(c) and (d). Government of Orissa has offered 10 acres of land for the establishment of this centre. The Indian Council of Medical Research would take immediate steps to establish the centre after getting possession of the land from the State Government.

News item entitled "How they destroyed an ex-Ambassador"

7121. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article in the Weekly 'Sun' of Delhi dated 10th January, 1981 titled "How they destroyed an ex-Ambassador";

(b) if so, what is the truth of the matter contained in this article; and

(c) what steps have been taken to give justice to the former ambassador?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The article is based on wrong information and gives a distorted version of the case. The facts are that in 1978 the Ministry received a number of complaints and counter-complaints about the functioning of our Embassy in a certain capital. A team of two senior Joint Secretaries was sent to conduct on-the-spot enquiries in November 1978. The team's judgement was that the Ambassador had failed as Head of Mission, and also that there was *prima facie* evidence about serious administrative and financial irregularities. The team recommended, and on that basis the then Foreign Minister approved, that the Ambassador be recalled to Delhi immediately. The Central Vigilance Commission and the Ministry of Law were consulted and thereafter Government decided to suspend the officer and initiate disciplinary proceedings against him. This was done in September 1979.

There are 20 charges of financial and administrative irregularities and the inquiry is being conducted under the aegis of the Central Vigilance Commission. A Commissioner for Departmental Inquiries belonging to the Central Vigilance Commission is the Inquiry Officer for this purpose. It is a duly constituted inquiry following the prescribed procedure. The Charged Officer has available to him all the rights under the rules relating to departmental inquiries, and all reasonable opportunities are being provided to him to defend himself.

The next regular hearing and presentation of evidence in the case will be from 20th April, 1981.

Invitation for an International Congress of Leprosy in New Delhi

7122. SHRI HARI NATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have invited an International Congress of Leprosy in New Delhi in 1983 through the Hind Kusth Nivaran Sangh;

(b) whether Government propose to take any action for revamping the functioning of the Sangh in order to (i) make the Sangh more effective in control and eradication of leprosy and (ii) in making necessary and timely arrangements for holding the 12th International Leprosy Congress in 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) For making necessary and timely arrangements for holding the International Leprosy Congress in 1983, the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh has set up an Organising Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Health and a Working Committee which include representatives of all interested and concerned organisations. The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh has estimated that the total expenditure on the holding of this Congress in 1983 will be about Rs. 17.5 lakhs, out of which they anticipated a deficit of Rs. 7.5 lakhs. A request has been received from the Organising Committee seeking a grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs from the Government of India to cover part of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 7.50 lakhs and also a further grant of Rs. 60,000 for Hindi Translation of the proceedings of the Congress, as it is considered by the Committee that since the Congress is being held in India, it would be appropriate that facilities are provided for simultaneous translation in Hindi. The Committee has also asked for provision of free accommodation for the the purpose in Vigyan Bhavan. These requests are being favourably considered by the Government.

Railway Service Commission

7123. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway Service Commissions are in existence at present, the names of their Chairmen the tenure of service and bio-data of each;

(b) when the Chairman of South Central Railway Service Commission was appointed, his tanure of office and qualifications;

(c) whether any Chairman of Railway Service Commission was removed or dismissed prematurely during the last two years, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the policy of Government in appointing Chairmen, Railway Service Commissions and the change, if any, in previous policy as was operating?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are nine Railway Service Commissions at present. The names of the Chairmen of Seven of these Commissions along with their tenure of service etc. are furnished in the statement. The post of Chairmen in the Railway Service Commission, Bombay, is at present vacant and the one in the Danapur Railway Service Commission is yet to be filled, the Commission having been set up only very recently.

(b) Shri K. S. Tilak, ex-M.P. was appointed as Chairman, Railway Service Commission w.e.f. 7-10-77 intially at Madras. He was transferred to Secunderabad on 7-2-78 and his tenure of appointment was up to 14-7-1982. Apart from his being an ex-M.P., he possessed LL.B. Degree.

(c) No Chairman of a Railway Service Commission was removed or dismissed during the last two years. However, the services of two Chairmen were terminated in the public interest and for administrative reasons paying them one month's pay and

allowances in lieu of one month's notice, as per rules, in the month of January, 1981.

(d) The selection and appointment of Chairmen, Railway Service Commissions is made by the Ministry of Railways in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission in accordance with the notified Recruitment Rules. The rules have not been changed recently.

Statement

S. No.	Name and personal particulars	Post to which appointed	Date of appointment	Tenure of office
	Sarvashri :			
1.	Kunwar, Ashraf Ali Khan, Ex. Minister of U.P.	Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad	16-8-1976 (A.N.)	16-8-1982
2.	*H. Hanumanthappa, Advocate and Correspondent.	Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Bangalore.	19-9-1980	18-9-1986
3.	P. K. Patnaik, Retd. Addl. Secy., Lok Sabha.	Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Calcutta.	13-3-1978 (A.N.)	5-2-1982
4.	*Bubendranath Saikia, Secretary, Co-ordination Committee for Production of text books in the Regional Language, Gauhati University.	Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Gauhati.	8-1-1979	7-1-1985
5.	M. P. K. Menon, Retd., Addl. Director, Railway Board.	Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Madras.	1-6-1978	21-5-1982
6.	J. N. S. Baghel, Ex. D.D. (OD), Railway Board.	Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur.	24-10-1980	31-3-1985
7.	R. K. Natesan, Retd. General Manager, Northern Railway.	Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Secunderabad.	31-1-1981 A.N.	6-1-198

*(Belongs to Sch. Caste.)

Financial assistance to various States for expansion of hospitals

7124. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government for the expansion of hospitals to various States during 1980-81;

(b) whether any amount has been sanctioned by Government for the expansion of hospitals in Orissa during the above period;

(c) the places of Orissa where such expansion programme are going to be taken up;

(d) whether any amount is proposed to be provided for the expansion of the hospitals in Keonjhar district; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.

(ii) V.S.S. Medical College, Burla.

(iii) M.K.G.C. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) Central financial assistance given to various states who are engaged in Cancer Programme :—

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Tamil Nadu	20
2. West Bengal	34
3. Orissa	8·50
4. Jammu & Kashmir	·50
5. Tripura	10·50
6. Andhra Pradesh	·50
7. Karnataka	11·50
8. Gujarat	8·00
9. Maharashtra	10·00
10. Madhya Pradesh	7·00
11. Kerala	6·00
12. Delhi	15·00

The grant given by the Ministry to voluntary organisations/institutions in various states during 1980-81 for expansion of hospital facilities is as under :—

	Rs.
1. West Bengal	41,108·00
2. Delhi	21,832·00
3. Pondicherry	25,000·00

Head Train Examiners

7125. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions issued vide General Manager, Northern Railway's letter No. 831-E/63/2-XI(Eiv) dated the 26th February, 1980 have not been adhered to in determining the seniority of Head Train Examiners on Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) by what time the Administration propose to correct the seniority of Head Train Examiners on Northern Railway, in terms of its letter referred to in (a) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The posts of Head Train Examiners grade Rs. 550—750 (RS) are non-selection posts filled on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability by the Divisions. The instructions contained in Northern Railway's letter dated 26-2-1980 are in respect of filling up of selection posts and, therefore, do not apply to the posts of Head Train Examiners.

(c) Does not arise.

Activities of Israeli Consulate in Bombay

7126. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of such activities of Israeli Consulate in Bombay as publication and dissemination of literature propagating Zionism, donation of such books to Universities and others (like Nagpur University), anti-Arab and anti-U.N. propaganda, sponsoring delegations to Israel, and the like;

(b) whether Government consider allowing such and other allied activities of the consulate to be consistent with India's well-defined external policy and also as not injurious to cordial relations with Arab countries; and

(c) if not, the action taken or contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) The Israeli Cosulate in Bombay publishes a fortnightly entitled "News about Israel". This publication and its dissemination is, as in the case of those brought out by other Diplomatic and Consular Missions, subject to guidelines issued by Government from time to time. In regard to other activities which could be considered as objectionable or against our general guidelines governing the functioning of Consular offices, Government have sought necessary information and clarification from the concerned agencies.

Death of General Secretary of Junior Doctors Association of A.I.I.M.S.

7127. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Secretary of the Junior Doctors Association of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi was found dead in his hostel room on the 17th March, 1981;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes of his death; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR). (a) to (c) On 17th March, 1981 it was reported that one Dr. Srikant had allegedly committed suicide in the Hostel of the AIIMS, New Delhi. The matter was immediately reported by the Institute to the Police Control who arrived at the spot soon after to conduct the necessary inquest, to determine the circumstances under which Dr. Srikant had died. The post-mortem examination of the deceased was conducted on the 18th March, 1981. According to the post-mortem report, the death was due to asphyxia as a result of hanging. The inquest proceedings are still in progress.

Writ petition filed by a senior officer of Delhi Transport Corporation

7128. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior officer of the Delhi Transport Corporation proceeded on leave because his office was shifted;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the officer was informed that he will be given the office room of his status at Headquarters of the Corporation but even than he did not resume duty;

(c) whether it is als oa fact that this officer filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court not only against the Chairman of the Corporation but against the Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this officer was attending Delhi High Court on each day of hearing while taking leave under one pretext or the other; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by Government and the Corporation against this officer?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Shri R. R. Singh, Traffic Manager (Interstate Operation) of

Delhi Transport Corporation proceeded on leave when he was asked to shift his office from Scindia House to DTC Headquarters Office at I. P. Estate.

(b) The question does not arise, since the room allotted to him had the necessary office furniture appliances and equipment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It cannot be said with certainty whether the officer attended Delhi High Court on each day of hearing, but he did attend the court on most of the days when hearing of the case was fixed. For some of these days, he had taken leave on the ground that he had to attend the court while on some other days he had been on leave for other reasons.

(e) The matter is under active consideration of the DTC Management and DTC Board.

State Road Transport Undertakings

7129. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways owe Rs. 18 crores to 11 State Road Transport Undertakings as their capital contribution for 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to the recently concluded 26th annual conference of the Association of State Road Transport Undertaking the amount has accumulated mainly due to inadequate provision in the railway budgets;

(c) whether it is also a fact at present finances are made available by the Central and State Government and agencies like the Life Insurance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India and Commerical banks; and,

(d) if so, the policy of Government in this regard to meet their capital needs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) All dues up to 31-3-1980 stand cleared. As on 31-3-1981 an amount of Rs.13.69 crores payable to 13 State Road Transport Corporations is outstanding.

(b) The provision of funds for this purpose is made by the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) In addition to contributions by State and Central Governments, in terms of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, a Corporation may also borrow money in the open market for the purpose of meeting any expenditure of capital nature with the prior approval of the State Government and the Central Government.

Legality of strike by S. Ms in 1978

7130. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike by the Station Masters of Southern Railway in April, 1978 was legal within the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,

(b) if so, how the period of absence is treated and why the benefit of para 1303 of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual to treat the period as leave due is denied to them.

(c) whether there was any agreement between the said Association and the General Manager, Southern Railway as a pre-condition for the withdrawal of the strike; that the period will be treated as leave due; and

(d) if so, whether the agreement has been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) : No.

(b) The period of absence was treated on the principal of 'No work, no pay'. The strike being illegal the period could not be treated as leave due.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

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12 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to raise... to... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you. One by one. One by one. One minute.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Are you coming to me also? He has got to cal all. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All the hon. Members have got up.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Several hon. Members have got up and I cannot listen to everyone and I have asked them to say one by one whatever they can say. That only will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, I will ask one by one. I will call you also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is adjournment motion has been given regarding the failure of the Government about the Chief Justice of India's observations with regard to... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About judiciary? Adjournment motion has been rejected. On a Calling Attention we have called for facts. With regard to this I will give my observations.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. Please sit down. I will make some observations. I have received...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have received notices of Adjournment Motion regarding the failure of the Government to protect the independence of the Judiciary against the increasing threat from the executive as evidenced by the reported protest by the Chief Justice of India against a circular issued by the Union Law Minister to State Chief Ministers asking the Chief Justices of High Courts to obtain the consent in writing from additional Judges to be transferred to any High Court. This is not a matter for Adjournment Motion and accordingly I have withheld consent to the moving of the Adjournment Motion. However, my attention has been drawn to notices of Calling Attention on the same subject. I have referred these notices to the Ministry for facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And the Members who have given these notices are, Shri Suraj Bhan, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Satish Agarwal, Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Niren Ghosh, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Mukunda Mandal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is over. Do not raise that question.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I have given and adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on a point of order. Please sit down. I will call you. He is on a point of order.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, कांस्टीच्यूशन की धारा 222 के तहत, जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि

'The President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, transfer a Judge from one High Court to any...'

फिर सरकार ने सर्कुलर कैसे इशू किया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my decision. No. No. I have given my decision.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Adjournment motion... (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कैसे सरकार सर्कुलर जारी कर सकती है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling attention is there. I have called for facts. You may raise it at the time if it is allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to hear this side also. Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): It has been widely reported in the *Times of India* and *Indian Express* and I have sent a calling attention notice...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling attention, you canot raise it here. You may meet me in my Chamber. (*Interruptions*). You must cooperate. Don't raise; calling attention here. You can meet me in my Chamber. I have told you. I am not permitting you. Shri Tewary.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): About the visit of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to China he has made a statement...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't allow it. You are bringing in a Member. Don't bring in that point. This will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I have given notice of a privilege motion against the Petroleum Minister and others today. Not only I but some other Members also have given it. You should tell us what you are doing about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is being examined. Mr. Unnikrishnan. I have permitted only Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: (Badagara): I have given notice of privilege against Shri P.C. Sethi and some CBI officials regarding affidavits filed by them in Bombay High Court. I want to know what is happening to it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Today?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are all under consideration. (*Interruptions*). Privilege motions should not be read here.

(*Interruptions*).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think I have satisfied all of you. We will go to the next item. (*Interruptions*). That is all over. I have gone to the next item Papers to be laid on the Table. (*Interruptions*). I am not permitting anybody. Please don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)*

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of and Review on Indian Council of Historical Research for 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2312/81].

Annual Report etc. of National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta for 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2313/81].

Notifications under Government Savings Banks Act, Government Savings Certificates Act and Post Office Saving Banks Rules.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 206(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.

(2) A copy of the Post Office Saving Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 222(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

(3) A copy of Notification No. GSR 207(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1981

*Not recorded.

notifying rate of interest on Security Deposit Account, issued under rule 9 of the Post Office Savings Banks Rules, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2314/81].

Correction of answer to S.Q. No. 57 dated 19-2-1981 re Giridih—Ranchi Road Railway Line.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the Hindi version of the Answer given on the 19th February, 1981 to Starred Question No. 57 by Shri R. L P. Verma regarding Giridih-Ranchi Road Railway Line.

Statement

The following answer was given to Starred Question No. 57, regarding Giridih-Ranchi Road Railway line by Shri R. L. P. Verma on 19-2-1981.

"(a) to (c): A reconnaissance engineering*cum*-traffic survey for this BG link was carried out by Eastern Railway and report has been received. The report is under examination."

However while rendering the Hindi version the following reply appeared inadvertantly which is regretted:—

"(a) to (c): A reconnaissance engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for this BG link was carried out by Eastern Railway and report has been received. *Prima* facie it appears that the project will not be financially viable. Therefore for development of this backward area survey for an alternative BG link from Ranchi to Ranchi Road-Hazaribag Town, Hazaribagh Road-Giridih is being considered for inclusion in the budget for 1981-82."

12.12 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Twelfth Report

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Twenty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Scheme, 1975.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention—Shri B. V. Desai. Other things will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is actually a vacuum. How can you raise a point of order?

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have gone to item 8—Calling Attention.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record. I am not permitting. Shri B. V. Desai.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can meet me in my Chamber, Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I have given an adjournment motion regarding shortage of food in Tripura.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Demands of the Agriculture Ministry are coming. And Calling Attention is also under consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are you accepting Calling Attention on this?

*Not recorded.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is under consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will you say that you are accepting it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regarding Calling Attention we do not give such decisions here. I have told you that it is under consideration

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It has been brought clearly to the notice that in Tripura there is no food supply. FCI is not supplying. People are starving. Let all the business be stopped for the time-being and let the starving people be given...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention is under consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You assure us that a calling attention will be admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can meet me in the Chamber and we will discuss it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): You said that you will allow every one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar, you can also meet me in my Chamber. Now, Mr. B. V. Desai.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a very important subject about the University. Please participate.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make a special request to you that we are on the calling attention now. This is not the correct procedure. This kind of procedure should be stopped once for all. Nothing will go on record.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Indefinite closure of Benaras Hindu University

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"the reported indefinite closure of Banaras Hindu University following incidents of violence, and action taken by the Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, since the statement is long I shall give a gist of the same. The Banaras Hindu University was closed *sine die* by an order of the Vice-Chancellor in the afternoon of 1st April, 1981, following serious disturbances in the campus as a result of clash between different sections of the students and doctors of the University Hospital and assault on some senior doctors of the University Hospital leading to a strike by the doctors. In spite of the willingness of the University authorities to discuss the demands of the students, the latter did not respond and instead indulged in acts of violence and arson. The Police and the Fire Brigade had to be called into deal with the situation. 33 students were arrested by the police for cognisable offences and warrants of arrest were issued against two junior doctors.

In view of the serious situation, the Vice-Chancellor had no option but to order closure of the University and to ask the students to vacate the hostels. Most of the students have since vacated the hostels and police patrolling continues in the campus. The situation is now under control.

**Not recorded.

The Executive Council of the University has decided to appoint a one-man fact-finding committee headed by a retired judge to enquire into the incidents leading to the closure of the University. The University authorities have also appointed a peace committee consisting of senior teachers to work for restoration of normalcy in the campus. They are also considering the question of phased reopening of the hospital and holding of the examination towards the end of April, 1981.

I appeal to the Members of this House to use their good offices to help the University authorities in the restoration of normalcy in the campus. I also appeal to all concerned to cooperate with the University in its efforts to restore normalcy and have their grievances, if any, settled through peaceful negotiations.

Sir, I lay the detailed statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

It is a fact that the Banaras Hindu University was closed *sine die* by an order of the Vice-Chancellor in the afternoon of 1st April, 1981. The circumstances leading to this closure, according to the information furnished by the Banaras Hindu University and U.P. Government, are as below.

2. Certain students of the University used to exercise pressure on the doctors and other employees of the University Hospital for admission of patients from outside the University. The students insisted upon the authorities and staff of the Hospital to render free services o these patients, which they were not otherwise eligible for. Whenever the Hospital employees resisted such pressures, the students indulged in manhandling, assault on nurses, para-medical staff, junior doctors and sometimes very senior doctors. As a result of this, the Hospital employees went on strike a number of times since the beginning of this year.

3. There were serious disturbances in the University Hospital between March 28—30, 1981 on account of an assault by students on Dr. R. C. Roy, a resident doctor of the Hospital and Dr. S. P. Ganguly, Reader in Radiology in the University Institute of Medical Sciences. This led to a strike by junior doctors in the Hospital and the University Institute of Medical Sciences from 28th March, 1981. The senior doctors also joined the strike on 30th March. The Hospital authorities thereafter decided to close down the Hospital services and advised the patients to seek medical attention in local Hospitals.

4. Some students of the University headed by the President of the Students' Union met the Director of the Institute of Medical Sciences at 12-30 P.M. on 31st March, 1981 to discuss the problems arising out of the closure of the Hospital. Certain students misbehaved with the Director of the Institute and other doctors, which led to scuffle between the doctors and the students in which sticks were freely used and there was firing by one of the students. This incident led to the division of students into two groups, namely the medical and the non-medical students and the two groups fought each other in the premises of the Institute of Medical Sciences. The Police arrived at the scene and managed to segregate the two groups. Subsequently, the non-medical students set fire to the Chief Proctor's the office of the Public Relation Officer and to a Jeep but the fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigade promptly. The Police had to use teargas to disperse the mob of students. The office bearers and leaders of the Students' Union met on the same night and decided to organise a public meeting and boycott of classes and examinations from next morning. The Associations representing the staff and students of Institute of Medical

Sciences and the doctors also had a meeting on the same night and resolved that the Hospital services should continue to remain suspended unless their demands were met. These demands included provision of effective protection to the doctors, shifting of students' ward from the University Hospital and discontinuance of student and staff clinics in the Hospital.

5. On 1st April, 1981, a procession of about 400 non-medical students reached Vice-Chancellor's residence at about 12.30 P.M. and handed over the charter of their demands *viz.* removal of the Director of the Institute of Medical Sciences, disciplinary action against the doctors at fault and re-opening of the Hospital. They also indulged in throwing brick bats, causing injuries to some Professors as well as an officer of the Police. On arrival of the Police, the students started retreating and indulged in sporadic acts of arson while retreating. They set fire to certain offices of the University, as also a Government Jeep and damaged two U.P. Roadway Buses, besides causing minor damage to Lanka Post Office. The Fire Brigade, however, extinguished the fire promptly.

6. In view of the disturbed situation, the Vice-Chancellor decided on the afternoon of 1st April, 1981 to close the University *sine die* and asked the students to vacate the Hostels within 24 hours. Arrangements were made to pay advance to the students to meet their Railway fare and to provide transport upto Railway Station. The University also asked the District administration to maintain law and order in the Campus.

7. In connection with the disturbances, 33 students were arrested on the evening of 1st April, 1981 and sent to Jail. The District Administration subsequently issued warrants of arrest against two junior doctors who were alleged to have been involved in the incident. The majority of Hostel students have vacated the Hostels and the situation is now under control. Night patrolling by Police and the Provincial Armed Constabulary continues in the Campus and the situation is being watched.

8. At its meeting held on 4th April, 1981, the Executive Council endorsed the action of the Vice-Chancellor in ordering the closure of the University and also resolved to constitute a One-man Fact-finding Committee headed by a retired Judge to enquire into the incidents leading to the closure of the University. The University authorities have also appointed a Peace Committee consisting of five senior medical and non-medical teachers each of the University under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. P. Singh, a retired Professor of Mathematics of the University, to work for restoration of normalcy in the Campus. They are also considering the question of phased reopening of the Hospital and the holding of examinations towards the end of April, 1981.

9. It is for the Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with local law and order authorities to take appropriate measures to restore normalcy. Central Government will support all efforts in this direction consistent with the need to maintain discipline.

10. I appeal to the Members of this House to use their good-offices to help the University authorities in the restoration of normalcy in the Campus. I also appeal to all concerned to cooperate with the University in its efforts to restore normalcy and have their grievances, if any, settled through peaceful negotiations.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, this Calling Attention is on the very serious subject of the closure of the Banaras Hindu University. In the statement which the hon. Minister has just now read in this regard, he has accepted that there was violence, a lot of disturbance was going on and, for that reason, the Vice-Chancellor of the

University closed it *sine die*. The hospital, which is connected with the University, has also been closed.

There is a lot of indiscipline in the campus of the different Universities, and the Banaras Hindu University is no exception to it. Having known all these facts, especially when this University is under the aegis of the Central Government, sufficient precautions ought to have been taken in this regard.

The University students were divided into two groups, namely, medical and non-medical, and they have come to blows. As a result of it, the medical students and medical officers have gone on strike. The leaders of the Students' Union were trying to negotiate and patch it up. In the meanwhile, some miscreants have started stone-throwing and other such incidents, due to which violence again erupted.

In this context, I want to refer to the role of the Vice-Chancellor, so far as these incidents are concerned. If only he had taken a little more precaution, probably these incidents would not have taken place. I understand that this Vice-Chancellor happens to be the brother of the Governor of some State. There is a lot of heart-burning in the University regarding appointments as well as admissions. In this context, I would like to know whether some policy or norm has been fixed regarding appointments to posts like Vice-Chancellors and other high offices so that the Vice-Chancellor will take timely action to prevent such incidents.

Actually, the medicos have gone on strike because of maltreatment. The Vice-Chancellor ought to have taken care, while admitting the students as well as while giving training to them, that the hospital and hostel students do not insist on taking patients from outside the campus. All these were avoidable circumstances, which the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Body of the University should have taken into consideration.

I would like to remind the House that some time ago in the Aligarh University also there was a strike on similar lines. Could we not find out a way to weed out the unsocial and communal elements from the staff and students? Because, it is very much in the knowledge of the Government as well as the authorities of the University as to who are behind all this trouble. What permanent steps the Ministry of Education will take to prevent such incidents in the different Universities, and the Banaras Hindu University in particular?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has asked four or five questions. The question of the Central Government intervening in the matter will not arise in this particular case, because these Universities are governed by the enactments. So, the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council are competent to take whatever action they consider necessary for the smooth functioning of the University.

Sir, there are three or four questions which the hon. Member asked me. One is, whether precautionery measures were taken by the University authorities to prevent this kind of a thing. I must say that the law and order authorities of the district were informed well in time and they had come on 31st March and the University was closed on 1st April when incidents of burning of certain offices started on 1st. Thereafter, the Vice-Chancellor declared that the University will be closed *sine die*. The hospital was also closed because not only maltreatment was given to the junior doctors, but the senior doctors were also manhandled. That is why they had to take this kind of a decision.

Regarding the policy of the Government on the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, in fact the question of policy of the Govern-

ment does not arise because in all these universities the Executive Council is competent to send two representatives of theirs and there is one representative of the Visitor. This Committee recommended him to the President and the President is fully authorised to select any one of them who has been suggested in the panel.

The question of outsiders not being allowed in the medical hospital is in fact the main reason why the whole thing started. The students were insisting that the outsiders should be treated and that too with the same kind of concessions which the students and the staff have been enjoying. This has been the main cause due to which the whole thing started.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: What action the Vice-Chancellor has taken on this?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In fact, everybody has been trying to persuade the students that they should not insist on outsiders being treated in this medical hospital, but still they have been insisting and they have actually gone on strike on this issue only.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I feel myself honoured to say that I had been the student of the Banaras Hindu University and also the President of the Students' Union of the Banaras Hindu University.

Sir, the Banaras Hindu University is one of the top leading institutions—

AN HON. MEMBER: It was.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is still—of not only India, but also the world. This institution is actually the fruit of distinguished dedication of the great patriot, late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. But, Sir, this Government is a total failure in preserving the glorious traditions and values of that University and also protecting that University from several types of corruption etc. which are taking place there. Corruption, nepotism, malpractices, maladministration and other things are there today.

Sir, the law and order situation in the University is deteriorating continuously. Even several murders have taken place on the campus of the University. But the students of the University are very much interested in studies and the academic community is completely dedicated to its pious job. It is the administrators who do not function well and that is why all the problems are getting created. They are responsible for every kind of discontentment today there because...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who are they?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The administrators of the University. They are involved in favouritism, nepotism, etc. There are several incidents which have been reported regarding the malpractices in the appointments. This created a lot of discontentment among the academic community as well as among the students. For the last seven or eight years these things have been going on in the university. But the Government does not want to take any action. Janata Government certainly tried to remove some problems. But they also could not succeed because they went out of power only after two and a half years. There is continuous interference by the Congress Government in the functioning of the university. It is not only the case in regard to this university but in the functioning of almost all the universities there is interference from their side. It is their general practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are very careful because there was some other Government also for three years.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I must congratulate the Janata Government that they did not do it.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The Vice-Chancellor had been appointed by the Janata Government.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Ordinance has been promulgated by the Congress Government to run that University. But the Government is not bringing Banaras Hindu University Bill. The Government should take immediate steps to bring that Bill. I do not know why the Bill is not being brought before the Parliament.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): They do not have time because they are busy in toppling the Governments.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have been given information that there is a student leader who belongs to the National Students Union of India, a student wing of the Congress (I). He is the main person who is creating trouble in the university. It is unfortunate, if there is any trouble in any part of the country, it is being created by Congress (I) people. Our hon. Home Minister accepted that in one communal riot Congress (I) man was involved. He has already accepted this on the floor of this House. In Orissa trouble Congress (I) people were involved. In the case of a journalist who was manhandled and whose wife was murdered, Congress (I) men were involved. (*Interruptions*) I mean to say, in West Bengal whatever has been happening, that has been done by Congress (I) people. If there is any trouble, that is always being created by the Congress (I) people. In the Banaras Hindu University, there is a Congress (I) student leader who is creating trouble and he is that student who has been failing for the last seven years. But still he is continuing and studying in Banaras Hindu University. He is the main person. I do not know how the hon. Minister did not get the report about their leader who has been leading this agitation and creating the trouble.

In every University there is trouble. In Banaras Hindu University, in Aligarh Muslim University and in Jawaharlal Nehru University there is trouble. One Calling Attention had already been discussed in regard to Jawaharlal Nehru University. One student leader, unnecessarily, is being victimised because he belongs to some different political party. He has been removed from the University. His name is Mr. James. He was not involved in any violent activity or in any kind of wrong thing. He has been suspended. Such things should not be done. Unnecessarily the students should not be harassed, who are actually not responsible for any kind of trouble. In Banaras Hindu University, the Congress (I) student leader is mainly responsible for this. Some action should be taken against him. Why is the entire university being closed? Why the studies of the students are being hampered? My specific questions are—

(a) Is there any rule according to which these students who have been failing for the last seven or eight years may be asked to quit the university?

(b) When will the university be opened? It must be opened immediately so that the students should not suffer so far as their studies are concerned.

(c) Is the Government going to bring Banaras Hindu University Bill in this Session or in the next Session?

(d) Is the Government going to institute any enquiry through a Committee to look into the bunglings, malpractice, mal-administration and wrong appointments in the university which have been taking place for the last seven or eight years?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Hon. Member, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, amongst other things said that there has been

too much of Government's interference in the working of the universities. I do not know whether the hon. Member will be able to produce even one instance wherein the Central Government has interfered in the affairs of the university? I can say...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The Ordinance which has been promulgated...

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I can say with all the force at my command that the statement that has been made by the hon. Member is incorrect.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: What about the Ordinance which has been promulgated? Not bringing the BHU Bill is an example of that.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: About the interference by the Government in the affairs of the University, even now I am prepared to say, without any fear of contradiction, that this Government has not interfered in the working of the University. Consistently, we have been requesting the University authorities to conduct inquiries and set things right. We do not propose to interfere in their matter. On the other hand, we have been supporting all actions of the University rather than interfering in their matter.

He was saying both the things at one time. He said that the University authorities do not seem to be very effective and, later on, he said that the student, leaders are responsible for creating the trouble....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: One student.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In the same statement, he alleged that the students are not doing the work properly, that they are creating all the trouble, and in the same statement he also alleged that there have been a large number of mal-practices prevailing in the University. And he wants me to inform him as to whether the Government is prepared to take any steps against malpractices of nepotism or favouritism shown in the appointments for the last 7 or 8 years

SHRI G. M. BANTAWALLA (Ponnani): If you do that, he will say, you are interfering. This is the whole trouble.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member knows it very well that the Central Government and even for that matter the State Government cannot interfere in the working of the University. If the hon. Member were to bring to my notice that any appointment has been made in violation of the statutes in force—the Visitor will be entitled to interfere into the matter, not the Government—if he were to produce any proof or any evidence of any particular case in which the statutes have been violated, certainly, the University authorities can be requested to look into the matter and we can get a report from them. But I do not propose to interfere into their matter.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: What is the Government's proposal in regard to bringing the BHU Bill?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I do not think this can be the proper subject under which I can assure him about bringing the BHU Bill.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह हमारे देश में यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को क्या हो रहा है? हमारी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी और बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी—कठिनाइयों से गुज़र रहीं हैं। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में भी सब कुछ ठीक नहीं है। वह यूनिवर्सिटी बहुत दिनों से बीमार है, सिक है। हमारे मित्र हरिकेश बहादुर

जी वहां अध्यक्ष रह चुके हैं, उस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में जानते हैं और उनको वहां ट्रबुल पैदा करने वाले कांग्रेसी नजर आ गए लेकिन मैं हरिकेश जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप वहां पर किसके बल पर अध्यक्ष बने थे ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : हम ट्रबुल क्रिएट नहीं करते थे बल्कि प्राब्लम को साल्व करते थे ।

श्री जैनुल बशर : मैं आपकी तारीफ करूंगा कि आपने बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की शक्ति का मुकाबला किया था लेकिन आज आप उसका नाम लेते हुए क्यों शरमाते हैं ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इस समय आप ट्रबुल कर रहे हैं ।

श्री जैनुल बशर : यूनिवर्सिटी में बुराई की जड़ क्या है—यह आप बताते क्यों नहीं हैं ? आपको इसे बताना चाहिए । मैं उम्मीद कर रहा था आप बतायेंगे, आप वहां के छात्र रहे हैं, मैं वहां का छात्र नहीं रहा हूं लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि वह यूनिवर्सिटी किन कठिनाइयों से गुजर रही है । उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करिए ...(व्यवधान) ... आर०एस०एस० और सी०पी०एम० सब बराबर है । दोनों राष्ट्र विरोध शक्तियां हैं—इनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जैसा मैंने कहा सब कुछ ठीक नहीं है । अभी थोड़े दिन पहले मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि देश को कौन-कौन यूनिवर्सिटी अपने शैड्यूल से पीछे हैं । इस संबंध में मुझे पूरी जानकारी नहीं मिली, लेकिन बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का एक साल से अपने शैड्यूल से पीछे है । एक साल से वहां के लड़कों का एग्जामिनेशन नहीं हो पा रहा है, इम्तिहान नहीं हो पा रहा है । बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का एक शानदार इतिहास रहा है । आज हमारे देश में जितने साइनटिस्ट और टैक्नालाजिस्ट नजर आ रहे हैं, साइंस और टैक्नालाजी में जितना एडवांसमेंट हम देख रहे हैं, इसमें बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के साइनटिस्ट्स का, वहां के इन्जीनियरों का और वहां के टैक्नालाजिस्ट्स का तथा माइनिंग आफ मैटालर्जी इंजीनियरिंग का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है । जब महामना ने यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई थी तो वे देख रहे थे कि आने वाले हिन्दुस्तान को किस बात की जरूरत होगी—साइनटिस्ट्स की जरूरत होगी, टैक्नालाजिस्ट्स की जरूरत होगी, माइनिंग आफ मैटालर्जी के एक्सपर्ट की जरूरत होगी और इसी चीज का प्रावधान उन्होंने किया था । आज चाहे वे केरल में काम करते हों, मद्रास में काम करते हों, गुजरात में काम करते हों और महाराष्ट्र में काम करते हों या चाहे कहीं भी काम करते हों—आज आपको जो साइनटिस्ट और टैक्नीशियन्स मिलेंगे, उनमें बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के लोगों की संख्या अधिक होगी । साइंस और टैक्नालाजी के क्षेत्र में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के छात्रों ने इस देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा किया है, लेकिन आज वह यूनिवर्सिटी बीमार है, आज वह यूनिवर्सिटी सिक है । वहां सारे साधन उपलब्ध है, वहां अच्छे टीचर हैं, वहां अच्छी लैबोरेट्रीज हैं, वहां अच्छी लायब्रेरी है, वहां पर पढ़ने-पढ़ाने के सारे साधन हैं, वहां एक अच्छा कैम्पस है तथा वहां एक अच्छा वातावरण है—लेकिन उसका सही उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

यूनिवर्सिटी का सही प्रयोग आज से नहीं चार-पांच साल से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । बनारस हिन्दू यूनिसिटी की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, चाहे जनता पार्टी की सरकार रही हो और चाहे हमारी सरकार हो—इतनी बहुमूल्य यूनिवर्सिटी जो हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा योगदान कर सकती है, जिसने पीछे भी बड़ा योगदान दिया है—उसको नजरअन्दाज क्यों किया जा रहा है, उसको ठीक करने की कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं हो रही है? मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे एक हाई लैवल इंक्वायरी कमेटी बनायें, बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की जांच करने के लिए जो यह देखे कि वहां क्या बुराई है, यूनिवर्सिटी क्यों काम नहीं कर रही है, यूनिवर्सिटी क्यों बीमार है और उसको दूर कैसे किया जा सकता है तथा उसको दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे ऐसी कोई इंक्वायरी कमेटी बनायेंगे ?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एक अस्पताल है और वह अस्पताल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बिहार और दक्षिण मध्य प्रदेश में एक अकेला अस्पताल है, जो हमारे स्वास्थ्य की जरूरतों को पूरा करता है। मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिती के अस्पताल के डाक्टर्स जितनी निस्वार्थ भाव से और सेवा की भावना से मरीजों के साथ जितना अच्छा बर्ताव करते हैं, उतना मैं समझता हूं कि अच्छा बर्ताव किसी अस्पताल में नहीं होता है। मैं दिल्ली के अस्पतालों को जानता हूं कि वहां पर किस प्रकार से बर्ताव किया जाता है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के अस्पताल में मरीजों की देख-रेख की जाती है, वहां डाक्टर बहुत अच्छा काम करते हैं। वहां पर इस प्रकार की जो बातें हुई हैं, वे कोई नई बात नहीं है। बहुत दिनों से वहां के कुछ असामाजिक तत्व, जो लड़के हैं, वे चाहते थे कि इस प्रकार से कुछ फायदा उठाया जाए। स्टेटमेंट में बिल्कुल ठीक कहा गया है कि वाइसचांसलर की रिपोर्ट ठीक है कि डाक्टर पर दबाव डालते थे कि बिना पैसे के या अस्पतालों की शर्तों को बिना पूरा किए हुए, उनके मरीजों का इलाज कराया जाए—यह काम 3–4–5 साल से हो रहा है। असामाजिक तत्व जब अस्पताल में लड़कियां या औरतें जाती हैं, सभ्य सामाजिक आदमी जाता है, तो छेड़ा-छाड़ी भी करते है। यूनिवर्सिटी के कम्पाउन्ड में ये थोड़े लड़के हैं, सभी नहीं है, कुछ गुण्डा ऐलीमेंट्स हैं, जो इस प्रकार का काम करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन-चार साल में डाक्टरों ने बराबर शिकायत की है, उसके बावजूद भी यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइसचान्सलर ने, यूनिवर्सिटी की अथारिटी ने इस सम्बंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है? 3 साल तक क्यों छूट दी गई? इसी का नतीजा है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी का अस्पताल आज बन्द है। दिल्ली के दो-तीन ऐसे मरीज थे जिन को आल इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैडिकल सायसेंज दिल्ली में आकर भरती होना पड़ा जिनका पहले यूनीवर्सिटी के अस्पताल में इलाज चल रहा था, वे जीयेंगे या नहीं जीयेंगे, पता नहीं। इतना नुकसान वहां का हो रहा है। पिछले तीन सालों में उन एन्टी-सोशल एलीमेन्ट्स को हटाने और रोकने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की गई?

बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी एक बहुत बढ़िया और शानदार यूनीवर्सिटी है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से अब वहां कोई भी अच्छा आदमी वाइस-चांसलर बनने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता, वहां वाइस-चांसलर की कुर्सी को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता। मौजूदा वाइस-चांसलर की टर्म पूरी हो चुकी है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूं कि नया वाइस चांस्लर बाद तक एप्वाइन्ट करेंगे और ऐसा करने के लिये उन को चाहिये कि शिक्षा विशारद के साथ-साथ वह ऐसा व्यक्ति भी होना चाहिये जो इस यूनीवर्सिटी को काबू में कर सके जो वहां पर बढ़िया इन्तजाम कर सके। बनारस के लोग आज तक डा० त्रिगुणा सेन को याद करते हैं . . .

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Some IGP should be sent as Vice-Chancellor.

श्री जैनुल बशर: आई० जी० यूनीवर्सिटी में काम नहीं कर सकेगा। डा० त्रिगुण सेन बहुत अच्छे वाइस चांस्लर थे जिन को लोग आज तक याद करते हैं। ऐसा वाइस चांस्लर शिक्षा मंत्री बाद तक भेजेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question.

श्री जैनुल बशर: एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म करना चाहता हूं। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि वहां एन्कवायरी की जरूरत है। उस में एक चीज की इन्कवायरी और करनी चाहिये। बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी और दूसरी यूनीवर्सिटियों में भी ऐसा है—मैं दूसरी यूनीवर्सिटीज का जिक्र नहीं करूंगा —टीचर्स का जो रेक्रूटमेन्ट होता है, एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट होता है, उसकी विधि क्या है, उसके रूल्ज क्या हैं? क्या मंत्री जी सभी सेन्ट्रल यूनीवर्सिटीज के एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट्स और रेक्रूटमेन्ट्स के रूल्ज सदन की टेबिल पर रखेंगे। वहां बहुत ज्यादा फेवरेटिज्म होता है। नेपोटिज्म होता है, अच्छे और योग्य व्यक्ति एप्वाइन्ट नहीं किये जाते, बल्कि राजनीति के आधार पर, पोलिटिक्स के आधार पर लोगों को एप्वाइन्ट किया जाता है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनीवर्सिटी में भी ऐसा ही होता है, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनीवर्सिटी में भी ऐसा ही होता है और बनारस में भी ऐसा ही होता है। इस को सुधारने के लिये शिक्षा मंत्री जी क्या करेंगे?

एक बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। कृपया अपने गुड-आफिसिज का इस्तेमाल कीजिये। यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि हम से कोई मतलब नहीं है, वाइस-चांस्लर जो चाहे करे। वह आप की यूनीवर्सिटी है, हमारी यूनीवर्सिटी है—आप अपनी मोरल-अथारिटी से, गुड आफिसिज का इस्तेमाल कीजिये ताकि यह यूनीवर्सिटी जो पहले ही काफ़ी पीछे जा रही है और अधिक पीछे न जाये, उसे जल्द खुलवाये—इसके लिये शिक्षा मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Four or five points the hon. Member has raised. He wants the good offices of the Government to be utilised for running the University on proper lines. I do not know whether this House would ever like the idea of the Government using its good offices, directly or indirectly. If I have to use my good offices, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur who even without my using the good offices, has been pleased to say, 'You are trying to interfere in the affairs of the University.'....

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: You are running the University and not Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. It is our responsibility to run the affairs of the University and not Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I want to correct myself. For good things, the Minister must advise the University administration. I was telling that the University administration was not functioning properly and the Government of India was also interfering in a wrong way. That

was why that ordinance was promulgated and still, the Bill was not brought here.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I do not know whether the hon. Member is going to judge whether it is interference or non-interference and on the results of the goodwill that the Government will utilise in this respect. Anyway, as far as possible, we shall try to see that normalcy is created in all these universities.

It will not be out of place if I were to mention on the floor of the House that in most of the universities it is usually the politicians who are creating more trouble than the students themselves. It is true that the students are made more as an instrument for political purposes and, wherever we find that there has been some trouble or the other, if we go at the root cause of the entire trouble, this is the only conclusion that we can draw that the politicians are indulging in a great way in the affairs of the universities.

About the rules being placed on the table of the House, I believe, we have the provisions under which all rules which are made by the universities under the Act are placed on the table of the House. I am not quite sure about the Banaras Hindi University but I will find out whether the act hah this provision or not. If it is not, we shall certainly have to introduce it. According to the statutes, all rules of the other universities are placed on the table of the House. Similarly, in this case also, we have to take action. The hon. Member was asking me whether a high level enquiry committee will be appointed in this matter. I do not think that there is any case made out for appointment of a high level committee. Unless there is a *prima facie* case made against this or that university, I do not think it would be proper on the part of the Government to appoint a high level enquiry committee on the basis of certain allegations which are made and which have not yet been substantiated. I do not think that we propose to appoint a high level enquiry committee.

For the last three or four years, some five or ten per cent of the students are supposed to be miscreants in the universities. In every university we come across a very small number of students who are bent upon creating trouble in the universities. Unfortunately, a vast majority of the students though they want to continue their studies, are being misled by the small number of students. I fully agree that some amount of discipline will have to be enforced. We have been requesting all the Vice-Chancellors to enforce discipline and see that the universities are run on proper lines.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I do not want to repeat the points which have already been dealt with by my friends. This is a question of indiscipline in the campus of the universities. Indiscipline is the order of the day. Of course this is reflection which we can see in this House also. I went through the reply you have given this as a solution. The students in the Banaras Hindu University have been asked to vacate the hostel. About 33 students have been arrested. These are temporary solutions which are being dealt with. I would like to tell you that this is not the real solution. You do not understand the real problem. What is the root cause of this disease? Proper remedies are not spelt out by you. The solution is not at all in arresting the students or in asking them to vacate the hostel. What is the real cause of this trouble? Indiscipline is in the country. It is the reflection on the children also. We are to a certain extent to be blamed for this. I disagree with my friend Shri Harikesh Bahadur when he says that it is because the Government is interfering in the university.

I say that it is because the political parties and the ruling party which interfere in the universities. That is the point. I am saying that because the ruling party is in power in most of the States and they are interfering in the universites. I am glad that the Minister himself has accepted this. I am not only saying that but everybody says that. The question is: when the Congress (I) is in power in most of the States and in the Centre their interference is much more dangerous than the other parties. That is my point.

The Minister has admitted that the politicians are creating the trouble. Let us be frank about this. My leader Shri Chavan Ji is here and I am sure he will agree with me. Let us be very frank about it. Sir, let us be very frank. Can you on behalf of your party say here and now that you will not interfere in university and college politics? (*Interruptions*).

Since the Minister has admitted on behalf of the Government of India in this House that politicians are creating this trouble I am putting a direct question. Are you prepared to make an announcement in this House that your party...

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Minister and the hon. Member are making sweeping remarks about all parties and politicians. It should be corrected. It should be "perverted politicians" and not "all politicians."

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, he said politicians are creating the trouble. He included Cong.(I) also. I am asking whether the ruling party is prepared to make a public announcement that Cong.(I) will refrain from interfering in university politics. In that case Opposition is also bound to follow that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professor, why cannot you take the initiative?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: They should take the initiative. Let him announce.

So, Sir, the real problem is not in arresting the students. I was teaching in the college and am still on the staff. Actually student community is having a number of problems. It is not confined to any single university. There is no forum to ventilate their grievances and find a constitutional solution. Sir, you know the Vice-Chancellors live in ivory towers and the students cannot approach them. Further, the students know that the Vice-Chancellor or even the Minister or Government will listen to them only if they join together and make an agitation. So, we should have some forum in colleges and at university level so that students can present their grievances and find constitutional solution. Are you prepared to examine that aspect and bring out some legislation? Of course, education is in the Concurrent List. There should be some forum at university level and at the college level with teachers, students and parent representatives headed by the Vice-Chancellor where the students can ventilate their grievances and discuss and find constitutional solution. If that can be done I assure you, Sir, 75 per cent of the problems among the student community will be solved. I do not agree with the point that the student community is alone indisciplined. I say that they are more disciplined but when they have not other way then they resort to agitations. I want to know whether he is prepared to take up the suggestion and bring about legislation to that effect. I do not want merely an Advisory Committee. But I want something more. If you can have a statutory committee, with statutory powers, well and good. It is better that you have such a forum. So, that is the second question which I want to put. Thirdly, you already ruled out about the High Power Committee and

all that. But still I would like to know about one thing. I do not agree with the principle that Government should not interfere or that Government should keep away from University education and all that. (*Interruptions*). There should be full autonomy regarding academic matters. Sir, in regard to academic matters, there should be full autonomy. But in other aspects, Government can, to a certain extent, interfere. Now the worst thing is, Universities are going to dog. Government is saying, 'We will not interfere. Then what is the solution? Who has to interfere? Don't interfere in academic matters, But, there are so many other matters where the Government has got a responsibility to find out the truth and to take proper action in the matter. So I would like to ask this question for reply from the hon. Minister. May I know whether in view of these series of developments in the BHU you will appoint an Inquiry Commission to find out the real cause of the disease? You arrested some students? But, mind you they will only become more indisciplined. So, that is not a proper solution for that. So, my question is, will you apponit a Commission of Inquiry to find out. the real cause of the disease. There are my questions.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I do not know whether the hon. Member reflects the point of view of his party or these are his individual views. He says that autonomy should be granted in the case of universities only to the extent of academic matters, but in rest of the matters, Government should interfere.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I am misunderstood. If I am misunderstood, I will have to correct it. What I said was, there should be autonomy regarding academic matters. When there is allegation of mismanagement, when there is apparent mismanagement, in a university, Government can interfere into the matter. This is what I said,—not that in all matters Government should interfere.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: He has modified his statement, but still the main thing which he has stated still remains. He has taken the support of the Constitutional Provision regarding Education being in the Concurrent List. I am trying to understand whether these are the views of the different opposition parties. May I take it that this is the view which is held by all the opposition members sitting here?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Why should that be necessary? Why should his reply depend upon our opinion? Why should his reply depend upon this pre-condition?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: It is my view. You may please answer that.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: That clearly shows that there is no unanimity about the interference by Government on any matter. Whenever it is convenient, you try to raise the question here and pose the question to the Government: "Why is it that you are not interfering in this matter?" This honourable House has passed many Acts. Rules have also been laid on the Table of the House. What are the powers of the Government? What are the powers of the Vice-Chancellors and other university authorities? These are all matters which can be discussed separately. But he made a point whether the Government is prepared to appoint a High-level committee to go into the grievances of the teachers and the students. He has dealt with it in a general manner.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I did not say that.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: He will further modify it.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: He raised the matter about the affairs of the BHU. It started on a very, very, minor matter. We do feel quite con-

fident that if a proper atmosphere is given, if some of these persons who indulge in the politics of the university and create trouble are kept out, —I am quite sure, if that happens,— normalcy can be restored in that university within a week or within 10 days.

13 hrs.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I asked three specific questions, but the Minister has not answered all of them...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: On a point of order. The hon. Minister sits down and allows Shri Kurien to go on modifying his statement, so that nothing remains his statement. Such a system should not be allowed.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: My questions have not been answered. My first question is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you repeating? You may or may not be satisfied with the reply, but you cannot go on like this. This is not a confronting enquiry, where you can go on asking questions.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA.
(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: No, Sir, he should answer my questions.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. Please go through the rules. You can only put a question and that question should be asked within 3 minutes. There is no provision in the rules to allow you to ask again for clarifications. I will not allow you. Why are you raising it again and again...You are a very learned person and a professor.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: On a point of order. In the calling attention, when the questions are put, all the Members are entitled to get a reply. If answer to a particular question is not given, I submit, that is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rules are you raising this point of order?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Rule 389.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is under residuary powers. In the calling attention, he can put a question and the Minister will reply.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: He has not given a reply... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given a reply and I am going to call the next Member.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You are avoiding, Sir. He is prepared to answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Are you prepared to answer, Mr. Minister?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If you ask me, I will have to (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to reply; I cannot direct him. If he is prepared to reply; he can.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Should we take it that to the questions posed in the House, they are at liberty not to answer?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot direct him. It is expected of the Minister that he would reply.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I would not agree to that. Let him not answer the political aspect of the question, but I asked a specific question... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The whole trouble is this. If you alone ask a question...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: If you want, I can go out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything is spoiled, because some other hon. Members get up and spoil the issue. Prof. Kurien is asking that his question must be replied...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am very sorry if you have carried the impression that I have spoiled the issue... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I asked three questions. He has not answered the first two questions. Do you want me to repeat them? Then the first one is about the political interference in the institution. I want answer to these two questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think he has replied.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I think I have made the matter absolutely clear that so far as appointment of any Committee is concerned, Government does not propose to appoint any such committee. What are the other points?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You said politicians are interfering. Then I asked you a specific question about that. Who are the politicians interfering and also whether you are prepared to state that the Congress(I) will not do that?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I think here I can reply only on behalf of the Government. I am not supposed to reply on behalf of any political party.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज उत्तर प्रदेश के बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, रंज पुर विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय कई बार बन्द हो चुके हैं और इसके पीछे अगर इस तरह से सदन में जवाब होते रहे जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है उससे लगता है कि कोई भी सचेष्ट या कारगर प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है । केवल एक जवाब देने की परिपाटी अगर बन जाए और कुछ का कुछ जवाब दें तो इस तरह से विश्वविद्यालय चल नहीं सकते और बार बार विश्वविद्यालय हर साल बन्द होंगे, लड़ाई, आगजनी और लाठी डंडे चलने की प्रक्रिया चलती रहेगी तब तक जब तक कि इसका सही रूप से निदान नहीं किया जाएगा । यहां पर 28 से लेकर 30 मार्च तक जो बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में हुआ है अगर उसकी ठीक तरह से जांच पड़ताल की जाय और उसकी तह में जाया जाय तो वस्तु स्थिति क्या है, उसके पीछे कौन तत्व काम कर रहे हैं, इन सबका रहस्योद्घाटन हो सकता है । कोई माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि आर० एस० एस० काम कर रहा है, कोई कहता है कि और पार्टी काम कर रही है, तो कौन दोषी है उसको निकाल करके उसके चेहरे को बेनकाब करने में सरकार का प्रयास होना चाहिये । यह बात सही है कि विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता पर हस्तक्षेप नहीं करने देना चाहिये । लेकिन यह भी नहीं होना चाहिये कि सरकार मूक दर्शक बनी रहे और हम यहां उसकी चर्चा करते रहें । तो इस प्रकार से विश्वविद्यालय बन्द ही रहेंगे और देश की शिक्षा पद्धति में इस तरह की गन्दगी पनपती जायेगी और कोई उपाय नहीं हो सकेगा । इसीलिए जो अभी वहां पर गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं, पक्षपात, जाति-पाति और भाई भतीजावाद है इन सब पर गम्भीर जांच

करने की आवश्यकता है । इसीलिए वहां के छात्रों, कर्मचारियों और जूनियर डाक्टरों ने भी बारबार मांग की है, और यही कारण हैं कि जनवरी, 1981 से आज तक कई बार हड़तालें हुई हैं और मांगें हुई हैं, लेकिन वहां के जो आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के निदेशक हैं उनकी अकर्मण्यता, अज्ञानता, अव्यवस्था और कार्य-कुशलता के अभाव के कारण ही इस प्रकार के वातावरण का निर्माण हो रहा है । और सरकार अगर इस पर अंकुश नहीं लगाना चाहती, अगर कुलपति द्वारा कठोर कार्यवाही नहीं कराना चाहती तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है ।

13.07 hrs.

(SHRI GULUSHER AHMED *in the Chair*)

जैसे कहा कि आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने कुछ किया, किसी भड़काया, लेकिन वहां के छात्र संघ के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, श्री सुभाष त्रिपाठी, वह कौन पार्टी के हैं यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन अगर वह बहुत प्रगतिशील माने जाते हैं और उनके नेतृत्व में कुछ छात्रों का जब शिष्ट मंडल कुलपति महोदय के यहां पहुंचा और 5 मांगें रखीं तो कुलपति ने उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं दिया, शांतिपूर्वक उनकी मांगों पर कोई पहल नहीं की । तो फिर समस्या का निदान कैसे हो सकता है ? केवल पुलिस मंगाने से या लाठी चलाने से हो सकता है ? ऐसे नहीं हो सकता । इसलिए छात्र शक्ति में, जो युवा शक्ति है, उसमें चिनगारी में हवा देने के बराबर होता है । इसलिए उसकी मांगों में अगर कोई सचाई है तो उस पर विचार करना लाजमी होता था । अगर वहां गड़बड़ी नहीं है तो क्या कारण है कि 1981 में अप्रैल के महीने तक ही वहां के कर्मचारी 4, 5 बार हड़ताल पर जा चुके हैं ?

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया कि विश्वविद्यालय के अस्पताल में वहां के छात्रों ने बाहरी रोगियों को भर्ती कराने की चेष्टा की, जो कि उचित पात्र नहीं थे । मैं जानता हूं कि वे कौन-कौन से रोगी थे ? अगर छात्रों ने वहां किसी बाहरी रोगी को भर्ती भी करवा दिया तो वह कोई विदेशी तो नहीं थे, इस तरह से उनसे कौन सा अपराध हो गया ? क्या विश्व-विद्यालय के छात्र ही बीमार होकर उस अस्पताल में भर्ती हो सकते हैं ? यही शिकायत है, इसीलिए कहते हैं कि डाक्टरों के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार किया वहां के छात्रों ने । अगर यह बात है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन से रोगी थे जिनको वहां भर्ती कराने की औचित्यता सिद्ध नहीं होती ?

31 मार्च को जब छात्र साढ़े 12 बजे उनके घर पर गये और उन्होंने छात्रों पर अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही करने की बात की तो जो एक निहित स्वार्थ के डाक्टर थे, जिनको लेकर यह झगड़ा है, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, जिस कारण स्थिति ने भयावह रूप धारण किया । क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि कौन-कौन से छात्र थे, जिनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही करने की बात की गई थी ? मंत्री जी यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष और विद्यार्थियों ने जो 5 मांगें रखी थीं कि दोषी डाक्टर को हटाया जाये, जो भ्रष्ट हैं, और इस अव्यवस्था के कारण बारबार हड़ताल हो रही है, डाक्टर भी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं कि इस निदेशक को हटा दिया जाए और दोषी डाक्टर पर भी कार्यवाही की जाये, और साथ अस्पताल को फिर खोला जाये, और अप्रैल के अन्त तक जो परीक्षायें चालू होने वाली थीं, उनको चालू किया जाये, इन सब मामलों पर मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

4 प्रैलग्र को कार्य मसिति से नेवा निवृत्त न्यायाधीश को अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित करने की जो मांग की जो यह देखे कि कहां भ्रष्टाचार है, कहां गड़बड़ी है उस सबकी सच्चाई निकालने के लिए उनकी मांग है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मांग को पूरा करायेंगे ?

अप्रैल के अन्त तक जो विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षायें होनी हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय उन परीक्षाओं को ठीक समय पर कराने के लिए उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Again, the same points have been repeated. I do not propose to go into the details, about matters on which I have already given clarification to earlier Members. The point which the hon. Member has raised here is about the demands of the students. I think there are 4 or 5 demands; specially against the Director, the students would like to take action. The very Director who was being attacked by the students—I do not know whether the hon. Member is aware of the fact—was approached by the non-medical students. They almost froced him to agree to re-open the hospital; and when he said that he was going to consider the matter, he was manhandled by the non-medical students.

Now, one of the demands of the students is that he should be sacked. Of course, the one-man committee which is going to be appointed by the Vice Chancellor, will go into the entire question; and see if the charge is substantiated that either the Director was responsible, or some of the doctors were responsible for creating some knid of a trouble. I am sure the fact-finding committee will go into all the details; and after they get the report, the university authority will be within their right to take whatever action they consider necessary.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, पूरा जवाब नहीं मिला है । मैंने पूछा है कि वे कौन से बाहरी पेशन्ट्स थे, जिनकी वजह से यह समस्या पैदा हुई ....

SHRI G. M. BANTAWALA: I request you to adjourn for lunch. The Report of the Business Advisory Committee has not yet come. Right now the position is that the House has not agreed to dispense with the lunch hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is coming just now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It may come at any time. We shall see to it.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : हाउस को चलने दिया जाए ।

13.16 hrs.

STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH MATTER RAISED UNDER RULE 377 BY SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN *RE.* PARTISAN ATTITUDE OF A.I.R ABOUT RESERVATION LOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : माननीय संसद् सदस्य श्री राम विलास पासवान ने सदन में 1 अप्रैल, 1981 जो नियम 377 के अधीन एक मामला उठाते हुये इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजतियों के लिए आरक्षण के प्रश्न पर आकाशवाणी के रुख को निष्पक्ष नहीं कहा जा सकता, इसके समर्थन में उन्होंने निम्नलिखित टिप्पणियां की थी—

(1) गुजरात में आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन के शुरू होने के बाद आकाशवाणी ने आरक्षण के समर्थन में दिए गए वक्तव्यों की अपेक्षा आरक्षण विरोधी वक्तव्यों का कहीं अधिक प्रचार किया है ।

(2) 30 मार्च, 1981 को संविधान के निर्माताओं का उल्लेख करके आरक्षण के विरोध में कुछ प्रसारित किया गया था जो प्रसारित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये था। आकाशवाणी ने यह भी कहा कि इन व्यक्तियों ने मांग की थी कि आरक्षण को न केवल सरकारी सेवाओं में ही अपितु विधायी क्षेत्रों में भी तुरन्त समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये । तथापि, जब पांच संसद् सदस्यों ने उक्त वक्तव्य की निन्दा करते हुये आरक्षण के पक्ष में वक्तव्य दिया तो उसको पूर्णतया उपेक्षा कर दी गई ।

(3) पहले एक अवसर पर, गृह राज्य मंत्री ने इस सदन में एक राजनैतिक दल पर इस आन्दोलन में शामिल होने का आरोप लगाया था। जब इस दल के एक दर्जन से अधिक सदस्यों और नेताओं ने इसका खण्डन किया और आरक्षण के पक्ष में वक्तव्य दिया तो उसको प्रसारित नहीं किया गया ।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि आकाशवाणी को जानबूझकर प्रसारण इस ढंग से नहीं करना चाहिए कि आन्दोलनकारियों और समाजविरोधी तत्वों को उससे समर्थन मिले । उन्होंने यह भी चाहा कि क्योंकि आकाशवाणी सरकार के नियंत्रण में है, अतः इसको इस प्रकार के प्रसारणों पर नजर रखती चाहिए ।

2. मैंने आरक्षण के बारे में आकाशवाणी द्वारा किए गए प्रसारणों को सावधानीपूर्वक देखा है और यह पाया है कि यह आरोप लगाने का बिल्कुल भी कोई आधार नहीं है कि आकाशवाणी का रुख पक्षपातपूर्ण रहा है या इसके प्रसारणों से किसी भी तरीके से आन्दोलनकारियों को मदद मिली है । सरकारी माध्यम होने के कारण आकाशवाणी को सरकार की नीति और उद्घोषणाओं को प्रतिबिम्बित करना होता है । आरक्षण के बारे में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण सर्वविदित है और आकाशावणी ने न केवल प्रधान मंत्री तथा मंत्रियों के ही अपितु भारत के लगभग सभी राजनैतिक दलों के भी आरक्षण समर्थक वक्तव्यों को अपने बुलेटिनों में शामिल करके आरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरकार की नीति पर सदा प्रकाश डाला है । अनेक अवसरों पर, आरक्षण समर्थक नीति और वक्तव्यों पर समाचार न केवल खास खास समाचारों के रूप में ही अपितु सम्बन्धित बुलेटिनों में सबसे पहले दिए गए थे । उदाहरण के तौर पर मार्च, 1981 मास के दौरान, अंग्रेजी के मुख्य बुलेटिनों के खास खास समाचारों में निम्नलिखित सबसे पहले दिए गए थे :—

6-3-81—को गृह मंत्री श्री जैलसिंह का वह वक्तव्य कि गुजरात का आन्दोलन देश की एकता के लिए खतरा है ।

19-3-81 को लोक सभा ने आरक्षण की राष्ट्रीय नीति का पुनः समर्थन किया है ।

20-3-81 को सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं ने आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन को वापस लेने की मांग की है ।

श्री पासवान ने 18-3-81 को सदन में इस विषय पर जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया था उसको भी खास खास समाचारों में दिया गया था तथा उस पर प्रकाश डाला गया था ।

3. खास खास समाचारों में देने के अलावा, आकाशावाणी ने आरक्षण के समर्थन में विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के वक्तव्यों को शामिल करने के लिए विशेष परिश्रम किया । मैं सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख रहा हूं जिसका भाग I

जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उसको पर्याप्त रूप से स्पष्ट करेगा ।

[Paced in Library. *See* No. LT-2317/81].

4. इसकी तुलना में गुजरात या अन्य कहीं भी आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन पर प्रकाश डालने या उसको प्रमुखता देने के लिए कोई भी प्रयास नही हुआ है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): News bulletins are not being received in the library.

श्री वसंत साठे : बुनियादी रूप से आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित समाचार को सामाचारिक महत्व के अनुसार लिया गया और अधिकांश मामलों में केवल हिंसा और आन्दोलन से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर ही हमारे बुलेटिनों में प्रकाश डाला गया था ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order, I seek a clarification. I am seeking a clarification. The news bulletins are not received in the Parliament Library. We do not get the scripts of the news bulletins. Will the hon. Minister kindly assure the House that scripts of all the news bulletins will be placed in the Parliament Library regularly and promptly?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a suggestion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a suggestion which I will consider. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Does he agree?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will see. I will consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: See to it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will see to it.

यह आकाशवाणी के बुलेटिनों में आन्दोलन के बारे में प्रसारित कुछ समाचारों के उद्धरणों के नमूने से स्पष्ट हो जाएगा जो मेरे द्वारा सदन की मेज पर रखे जा रहे विवरण के भाग 2 में दिए गए हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

सभापति महोदय : ज्योतिमय बसु कह रहे हैं कि हम समझे नहीं, तो हमने कहा कि—खुद न समझे खुदा करे कोई ।

श्री वसंत साठे : बहुत खूब, मैं इसकी दाद देता हूं ।

5. आरक्षण-विरोधी डाक्टरों और केन्द्रीय समाचार के बीच हाल ही की बातचीत में भी समाचारों को समाचारिक दृष्टिकोण से तथा स्थिति से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता की रोशनी में लिया गया था ।

6. 30 मार्च, 1981 को प्रसारित समाचार से सम्बन्धित आरोप के बारे में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि संविधान सभा के सदस्यों का वक्तव्य केवल समाचार का भाग ही था, समाचार के अन्य भाग में आकाशवाणी ने गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री श्री सोलंकी, जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री चन्द्रशेखर और कांग्रेस (अर्स) के नेता श्री जगजीवन राम के वक्तव्यों, जिनमें आरक्षण का समर्थन किया गया था, को प्रसारित किया था । इसलिए समाचार सन्तुलित समाचार था । लोक दल के पांच संसद् सदस्यों के वक्तव्य, जिसमें आरक्षण के विरोध में संविधान सभा के सदस्यों के विचारों को आलोचना की गई थी, को 1-4-81 को आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी के रात के 9 बजे और हिन्दी के रात के 8-45 बजे के बुलेटिनों में स्थान दिया गया था ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : 377 पढ़ने के बाद ।

श्री वसंत साठे : वह दिया, इसके लिए तो आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहिये ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह तो अच्छा किया बात मान ली ।

श्री वसंत साठे : 7. श्री पासवान ने यह आरोप भी लगाया था कि आकाशवाणी ने आरक्षण के समर्थन में एक राजनैतिक दल (जिस पर आन्दोलन के पीछे होने का आरोप था) के संसद् सदस्यों के वक्तव्य का उल्लेख नहीं किया । इस प्रकार का कोई वक्तव्य आकाशवाणी को उपलब्ध हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता । माननीय सदस्य ने निःसन्देह एक अलग पत्र में इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि इस प्रकार का एक वक्तव्य मार्च, 1981 के पहले सप्ताह में जारी हुआ था । दिल्ली के उक्त सप्ताह के कुछ समाचारपत्रों की छानबीन से यह पता चला कि संसद् सदस्यों का इस प्रकार का कोई वक्तव्य उक्त अवधि के दौरान उनमें नहीं छपा । तथापि, जैसा कि ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है, आरक्षण के समर्थन में विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के नेताओं के वक्तव्यों को आकाशवाणी द्वारा समय-समय पर प्रसारित किया जा रहा है ।

8. मैंने जो कुछ कहा है उससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि माननीय सदस्य द्वारा लगाए गए आरोपों में कोई तथ्यात्मक आधार नहीं है । हकीकत यह है कि आकाशवाणी ने समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के हितों का संरक्षण करने की सरकार की नीति को प्रतिबिम्बित करने का अपना कर्तव्य किया है और करता रहेगा ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप कोई सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं । अगर कोई चीज व्यान में साफ नहीं हुई है तो उसके लिए . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी का व्यान गलत है । तीनों चीजें जो उन्होंने कही हैं वह गलत हैं । मैं मांग करता हूं, तीन महीने से आन्दोलन चल रहा है, आप तीन आदमियों की एक कमेटी बना दें, पार्लियामेंट लाइब्रेरी में समाचार बुलेटिन रखे हुये हैं, उनको वह देख लें । बस इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह उसको देख लें कि कितना पक्ष में है और कितना विपक्ष में है ।

श्री वसंत साठे : नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत जो व्यान यहां पर दिए जाते हैं उसमें चूंकि एक महत्व का विषय था इसलिए मैंने विस्तार से तथ्य आपके सामने रख कर आपको सन्तोषजनक उत्तर दिया है

कोई सोया हुआ हो उसे तो आप जगा सकते हैं लेकिन यदि कोई सोने का बहाना कर रहा हो तो उसको आप उठा नहीं सकते हैं । यदि राम बिलास जी का कभी सन्तुष्ट होने का इरादा ही नहीं है तो मैं उनका समाधान कैसे कर सकता हूं ? इतना ही मुझे कहना है, किसी बहस में मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने बतलाया कि कहां कहां गलती हुई है ।

13.25 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th April, 1981."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th April, 1981."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a member of the committee which has taken this decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was not a party to that decision. I made certain observations and a certain appeal. That was over-ruled. So, I have to seek the protection of the House.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): This is not the practice, don't do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Minister mind his own business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given in writing to the Minister concerned that you do not agree with this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not write to the Minister; I write to the Speaker. I have given notice that I want to make certain submissions. This morning I gave the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the meeting was taking place...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no provision for giving a note of dissent in this sort of committee. Only in Select Committees there is provision for giving a note of dissent. That is the trouble. Therefore, I seek the protection of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please quote the rule under which you are raising it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whenever a substantive motion is put before the House, if a Member gives in writing that he wants to make a submission, he acquires a right to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under the rule governing debate on motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: . You have simply said you want to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said that I want to make some submissions on item number so and so. If you want elaborate drafting to be done, I shall get it done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your opinion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whenever a motion is put any Member can speak on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rule 290 says:

"At any time after the report has been presented to the House a motion may be moved that the House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report:

Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter:

Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is exactly where I come. Even if I do not give an amendment and I want to participate in a discussion on that motion itself and for that if I give prior initimation to the Chair, I become entitled to speak. This is my humble submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some Members have moved their amendments. Let them move their amendments and then you can speak.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि निम्नलिखित विषयों पर आगामी सप्ताह में सदन में विचार किया जाए :

1. चीनी की कीमत देश में प्रायः सभी बाजारों में पिछले एक सप्ताह के अन्दर बढ़ गई है और आगे जाने की प्रवृत्ति है । इसलिए चीनी की कीमत की बढ़त को रोकने सम्बन्धी चर्चा लोक सभा में होनी चाहिये ।

2. बिहार के बेगुसराय में एक दस वर्षीय घरेलू नौकर को एक कार्यपालक अभियन्ता ने गर्म लोहे की एक छड़ से दाग दिया है । उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है । ऐसी अमानुषिक कार्यवाही के रोकथाम के लिए लोक सभा में अगले सप्ताह में चर्चा होनी चाहिये ।

3. गेहूं के लाभकारी मूल्य किसानों को नहीं मिल रहे हैं। किसानों की मांग है कि गेहूं की कीमत 150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल होनी चाहिये । इस बात की चर्चा सदन में होनी चाहिये ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is agitating the minds of many of us and I have been highlighting it along with other friends to those sitting opposite on the Treasury benches, is the Centre's intervention in the States affairs. Things which happened on 3rd in Calcutta and in some other areas in West Bengal were such as will make any right thinking person sit up and think what they are upto. We wanted a discussion on the Centre's intervention in the affairs of the State through their own machinery, namely, radio, railways, banks, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, your submission is that it should be included in the business?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is one more very serious thing. The Prime Minister has stated in Jammu and Kashmir "I shall dismiss a non-Congress Government in half an hour's time". These are very serious matters and democratically-minded people are very alarmed. We must discuss this thing on the floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment, moved by Shri Madhukar, to the vote of the House.

The Amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, यह कैसे हो सकता है—किसानों के मामले पर विचार करने के लिए अध्यक्ष ने वायदा किया था . . .

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : आप सब के मेम्बर उस कमेटी में हैं, जो वहां पर फैसला होता है, उसी को यहां ला कर रख देता हूं . . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सभी पार्टियों के मेम्बर थे, फिर भी गलत बात हुई है । जब सारे सदन को विश्वास दिलाया गया था तो उसको लेना चाहिए था।

चेयरमैन साहब, यहां पर स्पीकर साहब ने सदन को विश्वास दिलाया था कि नेपानी के किसानों के साथ जो घटना घटी है उसको यहां चर्चा में लिया जाएगा । इसीलिए उस कमेटी को तलब किया गया था, उसको बुलाया गया था ।

सभापति महोदय : आप इसको पहले उठाते । जब रिपोर्ट पेश हुई थी तब बोलते तो ठीक था, लेकिन अब तो वह एडाप्ट हो चुकी है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इसमें बोलने की क्या बात है । यह तो बिल्कुल नावाजिब बात है । मैं तो इसके लिए विपक्ष के लोगों को ज्यादा दोषी मानता हूं, वायदा करके फिर भी नहीं किया । मैं उनको भीष्मनारायण सिंह से ज्यादा दोषी मानता हूं ।

13.38 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECOND PHASE OF THE JAKHAPURA-BANASPANI RAILWAY LINE FROM DAITARI TO BANSPANI IN ORISSA.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): Sir, the construction of the second phase of the Jakhapura-Banspani railway line from Daitari to Banspani is very necessary for the economic development of Orissa. This rail link would facilitate the development of the mineral-based industries in the State, particularly in the district of Keonjhar, and promote the development of Paradip Port.

Keonjhar district is predominantly inhabited by tribal people and 80 per cent of them live below the poverty line. They earn their livelihood by working in the fields and mines. The condition of the small and marginal farmers is very pitiable, due to the extensive damage caused to their crops by the severe drought, which prevailed in this district last year. This large section of the poverty-stricken and jobless people can be provided with work, if the construction of the 147 km Daitari-Banspani rail link is started. Millions of tonnes of iron ore, menganese, chromite and bauxite can be transported from the mines of this district to Paradip Port at a cheaper cost by this rail link. Apart from this, the forest and the general goods traffic would be generated, in course of time, since this line connects the most important industrial-cum-mining belt of the country with the deepest port of India, Paradip.

The Orissa Government has proposed setting up a number of industries, anticipating that this line would materialise. A sponge iron plant at Tangarani, near Keonjhar garh is under construction, and the establishment of two similar plants near Banspani rail head with the joint collaboration of I.P.I.C.C.L. and Messrs. Tata Steel Limited have been approved. All these projects are vitally linked with the extension of the rail link from Daitari to Banspani. Unless the construction of the second phase, that is, Daitari-Banspani is taken up, it will not be possible to realise the full benefits of the high grade minerals available in abundance in the Keonjhar district. Therefore, I demand that the Government of India should take immediate steps for the construction of the above railway line.

(ii) ALLOTMENT OF A PLOT OF LAND IN DELHI TO CERTAIN PRESS ORGANISATIONS.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Under Rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the Ministers for Works and Housing and also of the Information and Broadcasting to the grave injustice being done to the six press organisations in allotment of plot of land for creation of a multi-storey complex.

The Press Association which is the only organisation of the Accredited Correspondents in the Capital had been allotted land as far back as 1965. It had deposited a sum of Rs. 40,000 towards the cost of land allotted to it. However, it surrendered the plot at the request of the Union Government in 1976 November and was promised in return the plot on 9, Rafi Marg.

However, the Union Government decided to jointly allot the same plot to six press organisations, the Press Association, the Press Club, the Press Institute, the United News of India, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar, in August, 1979.

The recent agreement signed by the Works and Housing Ministry with the UNI has, however, eliminated all the other Press Organisations. It is in total violation of the promise made by the Union Government and is in letter and spirit, against the original allotment letter by the Government given to all organisations in August, 1979.

If this agreement is not revoked immediately, it would be against all other organisations and their rights would be crushed. These organisations are greatly agitated over the manner and way in which the entire agreement was signed which cheats them of their legal and promised rights.

The Information Minister should take up the matter immediately to see that such a grave injustice is not done to the institutions which have been serving the cause of Indian democracy.

Sir, the Information Minister is here and he must tell us about this in view of the urgency of the matter.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I am glad that I am here, but I am not in charge of the Ministry concerned with allotment of this plot of land or the agreement. The Ministry is actually the Ministry of Works and Housing. Therefore, all that I can do it, I can request the Works and Housing Minister to look into it urgently on behalf of the associations that you have mentioned. That is what I can promise.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is what you are doing?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is what I have done.

(iii) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT IN VIEW OF DAMAGE CAUSED TO CROPS BY RECENT HAILSTORM.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम, 377 के अन्तर्गत सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

पिछले कुछ दिनों में हिमाचल प्रदेश में भारी ओला वृष्टि हुई है। अभी 4 अप्रैल को ही ओला वृष्टि में सोलन जिले की तहसील नालागढ़ में पूर्णतया फसल आदि नष्ट हो गई है। इन दिनों वहां पर तेज हवाएं चल रही हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसे राज्य सरकार अपने सीमित साधनों से पूरा करने में असमर्थ है। अतः मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से विशेषकर केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री जी

से अनरोध है कि वह मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र सोलन जिले तथा हिमाचल के अन्य क्षेत्रों में बसने वाले गरीब किसानों को तुरन्त नदद प्रदान करें ताकि वे जीवित रह सकें। इस भारी नुकसान के कारण वहां के लोगों के सामने, जीवन मरण का सवाल उठ खड़ा हुआ है।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement. Even after 33 years of independence, 78 per cent of the medicines, sold in India, are in the hands of the multinational drug firms; 16 per cent in Indian private sector and 6 per cent in public sector. No serious effort was made for research and development of drugs in our country re. suitability and requirements of our own people. India possesses sufficient technical and technological know-how to make the country self-reliant in the production of drugs.

According to the report of WHO, 80 per cent medicines, sold in India, are not essential. Essential and life-saving drugs are always in short supply while tonics and vitamins are flooding the market. There is no relation between the total sales of medicines and the prevalent diseases. The drugs, which are banned in the country or origin, are freely sold in India by the multinational drug firms. Substandard and spurious drugs are being sold in large quantities.

No effective steps have been taken to check high prices of drugs which are beyond the reach of common man. Recommendations of Hathi Committee Report also did not make any basic change in the Government's policy.

Drug industry failed to generate employment potential. On the contrary, work force complement is being reduced systematically through computerisation and mechanisation. A large number of workers are kept temporary year after year and a large number of workers are employed by the contractors.

To curb trade union activities, trade union functionaries are being victimised in large numbers. Lock-outs and closures are being frequently restored to. The manufacturers frequently disrupt the production of vital medicines on some plea or other.

Repeated efforts for tripartite conference on drug industry have been ignored by the Government.

To focus the attention of the Government and the general people an All India convention of Drug Industry has been organised at Delhi on 9-4-1981 by the Federation of Medical Representatives Association of India and the All India Chemical & Pharmaceutical Employees Federation.

Government should take effective steps in the matter.

(v) WORKING OF THE MENTAL HOSPITAL AT RANCHI.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार में रांची स्थित मनःचिकित्सा संस्थान की ओर ले जाना चाहूंगा। इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1918 में ब्रिटिश काल में अंग्रेजों द्वारा की गई थी। उस समय इस स्थान का देश में काफी नाम था। भारत के हर कोने से मानसिक रोगी यहां आते थे और लगभग 90 प्रतिशत स्वस्थ हो कर अपने घरों को वापस चले जाते थे।

मानसिक चिकित्सा के लिये देश प्रसिद्ध संस्थान की लोकप्रियता और महत्ता को देखते हुए 1962 में इस मानसिक चिकित्सा का उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्र केन्द्रीय

सरकार ने घोषित कर दिया। आज देश में मानसिक चिकित्सा के अनेक सुयोग्य तथा प्रसिद्ध चिकित्सक इसी केन्द्र की उपज हैं।

सभापति जी, खेद की बात है कि गत तीन वर्षों में इस केन्द्र के कार्य में काफी गिरावट आई है।

ऐसे समाचार मिले हैं कि हाल ही में काफी लोगों ने अस्पताल की निरासाजनक हालत तथा डाक्टरों की लापरवाही से ऊबकर आत्म हत्या कर ली। यहां आए रोगियों को उचित भोजन, कपड़ा तथा दवाइयां नहीं मिल पा रही हैं। रोगियों के संरक्षकों को हर माह भारी भुगतान करना पड़ रहा है। अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों को आवासा रहते हुए भी आवास उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है। मकान खाली और बेकार पड़े हैं। इससे भी आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि लगभग डेढ दर्जन संसद् सदस्यों ने इस विषय पर लिखा पढी की पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। मैं चाहूंगा कि तुरन्त स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इस संस्थान की जांच करायें और अस्पताल की प्रतिष्ठा बचाये।

(vi) INSTALLATION OF ORIGINAL JALAKANTESHWARA IDOL IN THE TEMPLE IN VELLORE FORT.

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was a long felt ardent desire of the religious-minded Hindus of Vellore and surrounding areas to have the original deity of Jalakanteshwara installed in the Temple which is located inside the Historic Fort of Vellore.

The idol which was removed from the Temple some hundred years ago, was lying in a nearby village Sathvacheri. Three weeks ago some thousands of devotees joined together and took out a huge procession with the idol and had it installed in the Temple in Vellore Fort.

Since that Temple is under the care and supervision of Archaelogical Department of India, I was told that a notice has been served for the vacation of the idol from that Temple.

In the interest of law and order and peaceful atmosphere and in due deference to the religious sentiments of the Hindu devotees, I appeal to the Government of India not to interfer with the present arrangements and allow the people to continue the religious ceremonies according to the Hindu religious rights.

If it is necessary, I appeal to the Government to bring suitable amendments to the Archaeological Monuments Act, to allow the people to perform religious rites without any hindrance while the Department of Archaelogy continues taking proper care for the maintenance of that Historic Temple.

As the elected representatives of the people of Vellore, I make this appeal in the interest of maintaining cordial relationship amongst the people giving due recognition and respect to the religious sentiments of the majority of the people.

Likewise the Masjid inside the Fort may also be handed over to the Muslim community for conducting daily prayers.

As this matter has become sensitive, I request the Government of India to take adequate measures immediately ensure the continuing of the present arrangements.

(vii) NEED FOR DIRECTION TO M.M.T.C. TO RESTORE SUPPLIES OF ALUMINIUM TO THE UTENSIL UNITS IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI N. KANDASWAMY (Tiruchengode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the two thousand and odd aluminium utensils manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu are on the verge of winding up because of the wayward approach of the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India. Suddenly, M.M.T.C. has suspended the supplies of imported commercial grade aluminium since the last week of March, 1981. The actual users had made the payment for the imported metal and delivery orders were issued, but suddenly, on March 23, the MMTC informed the actual users that the delivery orders stood withdrawn.

Recently only the MMTC resorted to the price hike of Rs. 2700 per tonne and these units were trying to come out of the red. The MMTC's argument of 'stock-taking' does not sound plausible for withdrawing the delivery orders. It is widely believed that this is a pre-emptive step on the part of the MMTC anticipating a price increase by the Government for aluminium. Here, it is worth mentioning that aluminium utensils which were once upon a time the poor man's cooking vessels have become fancy and luxury items of affluent sections of society. The aluminium utensils industry pays excise levy of Rs. 1,300 per tonne. Though it is known to the Government that aluminium utensils are used by the common people, yet aluminium containers have not been included in the list of 72 items eligible for excise concessions. Aluminium has also not been included in the list of items of special importance under the Central Sales Tax Act so that multiplication of sales tax subject to special excise levy at State level could be avoided. I demand that the Government should direct the MMTC to restore supplies of aluminium to these units immediately.

(viii) NEED TO INCREASE THE CREDIT DEPOSIT ON RATES OF NATIONALISED BANKS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, West Bengal has been deprived of the benefit of an additional investment of about Rs. 500 crores because of the Commercial Banks failure to raise the credit-deposit ratio in the State to the same level as in Maharashtra. The performance of commercial banks in the rural area had been the worst in West Bengal. While the credit-deposit ratio in the rural areas till the end of June 1980 was 104.39 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 88.85 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 87.09 per cent in Orissa, 76.40 per cent in Maharashtra and 62.13 per cent in Bihar but it is 34.72 per cent in West Bengal. All this in spite of the fact that the average recovery of loans in West Bengal was around the national average.

Sir, I wonder why the commercial banks were so shy of advancing loans to the poorest sections of the rural people in West Bengal? Besides, the recovery of loans from the big capitalists was also very unsatisfactory. In West Bengal, about Rs. 230 crores remained unrealised from the big capitalists.

Under the circumstances, I urge upon the Government to increase the credit deposit ratio in West Bengal in comparison to the other States and I also demand that the Minister concerned should give a statement in the House in this regard.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence. There is a long list of Members who want to speak. The Prime Minister has to reply at 5.00 p.m. I request the hon. Members to refrain themselves from making lengthy speeches.

Now, Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): These observations should have been made yesterday. Yesterday people were allowed to speak for 45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are now coming nearer to the close...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Every Party should be given sufficient time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (बिहार) : बहुत कम समय में मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगा । असल में ऐसी पार्टी के हाथ में राज है जिस के अन्दर आदमियों की कमी है । मुझे क्या आती है रक्षा मंत्री जी की तरफ देख कर । अकेली जान पर सारा बोझा डाल दिया गया है । प्रधान मंत्री भी वही हैं, रक्षा मंत्री भी वही है और पार्टी की अध्यक्ष भी वही है । क्योंकि आदमियों की कमी है इस वास्ते स्वभावतः उनको सारा बोझा उठाना पड़ेगा । उसके अन्दर कुछ अड़चने आ सकती हैं । जैसे रक्षा मंत्री न अभी जम्मू काश्मीर में भाषण देते हुए कहा कि आधे घंटे के अन्दर काश्मीर को खत्म किया जा सकता है--

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : बिलकुल ऐसी बात नहीं कही ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अच्छा है आपने सफाई कर दी है । इस तरह की बातें जब आकाशवाणी आदि से आती हैं तो गलतफहमी फैलती है । बहुत अच्छा किया जो आपने सफाई कर दी है और कह दिया कि आपने ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं कही । जनता को इस का पता लग गया है ।

रक्षा का जब सवाल आता है तब मुझे हंसी आती है कि नकलची की तरफ कभी अमरीका और कभी रूस की तरफ हम झुक जाते हैं इनकी तरफ दौड़ते हैं । हम में दृढ़ता नहीं है । रक्षा के वास्ते शक्ति की जरूरत होती है । मनोबल की जरूरत होती है । इंसान को पहले पेट भर रोटी मिले उसके बाद मनोबल आता है । हथियार तीसरे दर्जे की चीज हैं । भारत में जहां गरीबी की सतह से नीचे इतने लोग हैं, इतनी बड़ी उनकी तादाद है बजाय इसके कि लोगों का पेट भरने की कोशिश हो, हथियारों पर इतना पैसा लगा देना, देश-रक्षा नहीं है । यह तो जाने या अनजाने रूस या अमरीका ने इन दो बड़ी ताकतों का शिकार होने वाली बात है । रक्षा मंत्री रक्षा के नाते रक्षा पलटन बनाना चाहते हैं तो वह किस रास्ते से बनाएंगे ? हथियारों से या गांधीजी ने शान्ति पलटन बनाने की जो बात कही थी, वैसा करके । क्या उस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जा रहा है ? फौज का भी आप संगठन करते हैं और किस तरीके से करते हैं यह भी आप देखें । तरह तरह से दीवारें खड़ी करके आप फौज का संगठन कैसे करेंगे ? एक तरफ वे लोग हैं जो गले में लंगोट डालते हैं, अंग्रेजी में गिटपिट करते हैं, कांटे छुरी से खाने के आदी हैं और यूरोपीय और अमरीकी सभ्यता से प्रभावित हैं और दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के जिन लोगों के ऊपर आपने रक्षा का भार डाला है, उनका जो रहन-सहन है, उनका जो खान पान है, उस में जो इतना बड़ा अन्तर है, उस अन्तर को आप किस तरह से मिटाने जा रहे हैं, इसको भी आप देखें ।

कितनी ही लड़ाइयां हम ने जाने अनजाने में लड़ी हैं । मैं दोष किसी को नहीं देता । भारत पाक बंगला देश लड़ाइयां हुई हैं । नतीजा क्या निकला । आखिर हिन्दुस्तान एक है । अगर पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में लड़ाई होती है तो समझ लो कि गांधी का हिन्दुस्तान एक है और हिन्दुस्तान की यह लड़ाई है । हिन्दू मुसलमान के नाम पर कांटे छुरी से लड़ाई होती थी लेकिन आज हथियार इकट्ठे इस लिए किए जा रहे हैं और इस वास्ते ये उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं ताकि इनको लड़ाया जा सके । मजहब के नाम पर कांटे और छुरी से पहले लड़ाई की चालें होती थीं लेकिन आज एटम बम और मैंबर जैटों से लड़ाने की जाने अनजाने में साजिशें हो रही हैं और हम उसके शिकार हो रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं आप जरा सोच लें ।

जब सदर साहब, लड़ाई का मन बनाना होता है तब सरकारें ऐसे किया करती हैं । अगर गलत काम पाकिस्तान की सरकार करे तो क्या हम भी करेंगे ? अगर कुत्ता किसी को काट जाये तो कुत्ते को जा कर के कोई दूसरा आदमी काटेगा ? अच्छी बात वह है अगर एशिया में, और एशिया में नहीं तो हिन्दुस्तान के द्वीप में, आप ऐसी बातें न चलने दें ।

14hrs.

और यह खर्चा, मैं समझ गया था रक्षा पर उतना पैसा भूखे मुल्क का लगाने के लिए वातावरण बना रहे हैं, आकाशवाणी से, रेडियो से, टी० वी० से अखबारों में यह प्रचार कर के कि युद्ध सिर पर आ रहा है, युद्ध सिर पर आ रहा है ताकि यह कुछ बड़े लोगों की जो चाहे रूस हो या अमरीका, मुझे इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है । यह न समझना कभी किसी को किसी से मदद मिलती है या कभी कोई किसी की खिलाफत नहीं करता है । और हमेशा नीति बना कर चलना पड़ता है । जब राजनीति में जाते हो या अमरीका में जाते हो, न्यौते पर जाते हो तो मित्र भी हो और खड़े पैर पर दुश्मन भी बनना पड़े तो उसके लिए भी तैयार हो । रूस भी जाओ, मित्र भी हो, लेकिन वहीं अगर झगड़ा चल जाय, जैसे चीन का हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई के नारे के समय हुआ, जब चीन से लड़ाई हो रही थी तो अमरीका ने मदद की, और जब बांगला देश से लड़ाई थी तो रूस की मदद चल रही थी । इसका मतलब यह है कि इसको किसी का शिकार नहीं बनने देना चाहिए । अगर अफगानिस्तान के अन्दर रूस की फौजें हैं, तो उधर सातवां बहरी बेड़ा अमरीका का डीगोगार्शिया में है । इन सब हालात को देखते हुए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कृपया गरीबी को मिटाने पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कीजिए हथियारों के बजाय और कम से कम चाहे वह आपके काम आये या न आये एक शांति सेना की स्थापना भी जरूर कीजिए । गांधी जी कोई हवाई बात नहीं करते थे जो निःशस्त्र शांति सेना की बात करते थे । आखिर दुनिया में अगर अमन शांति होगी तो हथियारों से नहीं होगी, बल्कि उनके खत्म करने से होगी । आप कम से कम उसकी एक मूर्ति तो रखिए, थोड़ी बहुत स्थापना तो उसकी कीजिए । बगैर हथियारों के भी शांति की सेना भारत के अन्दर है जो कुछ करने वाली है ।

अन्त में एक बात और कहूंगा रक्षा मंत्री से, प्रधान मंत्री से नहीं कह रहा हूं, रक्षा मंत्री से कह रहा हूं कि अब यह दोनों कंधों पर वजन न रखिए ।

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

मुझ को तरस आता है, औरों को आये या न आये । आखिर उम्र का तकाजा है । जब आप बोलती हैं तो रक्षा मंत्री के नाते उस पर बहस चल जाती है । आप कभी मां के दिल से बोलती हो, कभी पत्नी के दिल से बोलती हो, लेकिन फिर भारत उसकी नीति बना लेता है । नारी को पति से ज्यादा और कोई दुःख नहीं होता । तब फिर चर्चा चल जाती है । जब पति से ज्यादा दुख नारी का नहीं होगा तो फिर सतियां पैदा होंगी । लेकिन अगर नारी सन्तान को अपना सर्वस्व मानती है तो फिर मातृभूमि से प्यार होगा, फिर उसकी रक्षा होगी । यह बहुत सी बातें हैं जिनको सोच कर के बोलना चाहिए ।

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD (Shahjahanpur): Sir, a lot has been said yesterday and to-day about the super-powers, the international situation and also the situation around us. I would confine myself only to Pakistan.

Sir, it is really a matter of great concern to us—this massive arming of Pakistan by the USA. No doubt, it would escalate tension in the Indian sub-continent and also start an arms race. A few days ago our hon. Prime Minister has rightly said that we are not afraid of Pakistan or its acquiring of arms. But our past experience has shown that the arms so acquired have been used against us.

Sir, I understand that the Reagan Administration in the U.S.A. has proposed 43 per cent cut in the economic aid. It comes to 85 million dollars to us. On the other hand, two billion dollars worth of arms are being given to Pakistan. I wonder if the Americans would like to ascertain the views of the people of Pakistan whether the people of Pakistan want to become cannon fodder for Americans. My information is that it is the military regime which is wanting all these arms. I am sure the people of Pakistan always want to be friends of India. It is clear that arming of Pakistan by U.S.A. will have serious developments in our neighbourhood which cannot go unnoticed. I am sure that Government is taking appropriate measures and, as our Minister for Defence has stated yesterday, we are prepared for every eventuality.

Sir, the report of the Ministry of Defence presented for the year 1980-81 has rightly cautioned the country and the world against the deteriorating 'international environment for peace' and perceptible escalation of tension in the immediate neighbourhood of India. The outbreok of Armed conflict between Iran and Iraq in September last and developments in Afghanistan and the competition of big powers for making their presence felt in the Indian Ocean are additional burning issues of vital importance which has not escaped the attention of the Government. We are proud to have well formed disciplined armed forces. Our soldiers, sailors and airmen are well trained and they are second to none.

It is very heartening to know that various steps are being taken to modernise our armed forces and, according to the Report, considerably higher percentage of money is being spent on modernisation. Substantial increases have been made in the mechanisation of fire power, cross country mobility and the fighting capabilities of our troops. The Research and Development Wing has also been rendering valuable advice in scientific aspects of military operations, equipment and legistics.

I would like to deal with the Coast Guard Organisation which was formed about four years ago. First it was under the Ministry of Home Affairs. In 1978 it came under the Ministry of Defence. We have a coastline which measures 6,083 k.m. and the operation

area of the force will be about 2 lakh square kilometers. In 1978, an outlay of Rs. 160 crores was earmarked for six years. Three off-shore patrol vessels with the capacity of 750 tons with the helicopters were to be secured. But Sir, about four years have passed. According to my information, this force has only two frigates and 5 patrol boats which, I think, they are not even seaworthy.

In the Report of 1981-82, it is mentioned that for the purchase of three offshore patrol vessels from Mazagon Dock a sanction of Rs. 46.5 crores has been accorded but the first vessel is going to come in 1983. That is after two years. According to my estimates, the total estimated investment in the offshore area will be about Rs. 2,000 crores till the next Sixth Plan and in the present level of fishing, etc. We can estimate another Rs. 1,000 crores. With such a large investment, and security of the country this force is inadequate. My suggestion is this.

What is needed is in-shore patrol vessels in coastal areas and inland water territories. In addition to this, off-shore vessels for the western coast with helicopters which already are being procured from the Mazagon Docks. In addition to this, a number of medium range aircraft are required, about 30 to 40 light aircraft—both the aircraft and patrol vessel will act as a composite team to check border violations in India.

I would stress that about four years have passed since this vital organisation was formed but due attention has not been given. I request the Government to make more allocations for this so that the coast guard force may work as an effective force.

Now, Sir, a topic has been agitating my mind and that is the Army officers going to the court for the redressal of their grievances. Even a High Court Judge has observed and I quote from the newspaper cutting;

> "Hearing arguments for the admission of a Naib Subedar's writ petition on March 5, Mr. Justice Dalip Kapoor of the Delhi High Court suddenly asked: 'Why is it that so many Army cases are now coming to the courts?" The question caught the attention of all present in the court room, Defence counsel, himself a senior retired Army officer, too was taken by surprise.
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> If a senior High Court Judge was asking such a question, it surely meant that even the judiciary was worried over the phenomenon of a large number of Army men knocking at its door for justice. There was a time when the judiciary seldom interfered with the Army administration. The situation seems to have vastly changed now.
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> 'Until some years ago, hardly any Army officer ever came to the court with a complaint', Mr. Kapoor noted."

In my opinion whenever a decision of an officer is turned down by a court or any other agency indiscipline starts from there. This is a very serious problem and I would request the Government to take up this matter in all seriousness. I feel that either there is absence of an independent appellate tribunal or there is some lacunae in the Army Act because Army men march to civil courts is increasing in number.

Sir, I am told that the Judge Advocate-General—which is the judiciary of the Army—is appointed by the Army Chief and he is under the Adjutant General which is the Executive wing of the Army. Both the prosecution and Judiciary are under one person. This may be one of the reasons why the Army men feel that fair justice will not be given to them.

But, Sir, discipline and motivation are two binding factors in the Army and if they are under-mined I think there will be no Army. At any cost discipline has to be maintained. I shall quote some officer—I will not name him—who went to the court and said that his fellow officer was given extension and, as such, he should also get an extension in service. The court gave a stay order. The officer has retired but he has been allowed to retain telephones and bungalow and all other perquisites. He is maintaining it till the case is decided. This is one of the many examples which I am giving. In the Armed Forces once you start allowing that the soldier can say 'no' then there is no end to it. You know in the battle-field when the soldier knows he is going to die even then he cannot say 'no' to his officer. Same is the case over here and, as such, this practice should be stopped. I am willing to say that even if an amendment to the Constitution is required we should go ahead with it and do it or provide some independent appellate tribunal for Army officers but the court should be debarred for the Army people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Sir a word about Ordnance factories. I happen to come from a constituency which has an Ordnance factory. It is mentionded in the Report that the Ordnance factories are encouraging subsidiary industry. Sir, this factory is situated in my constituency for the last seventy years and no subsidiary industry has been encouraged over there. I would point out that there should be a ban that those items which are produced by the ordnance factories should not be given to the private sector. I can quote many instances. Many items which are made in the ordnance factories are also given for production to the private sector, for reasons best known to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): We are expected to know the reasons.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: I have made a suggestion that the sitting of uniforms of para-military forces and other Government agencies should be done by the ordnance factories. There is another point which I wish to say. The full utilisation of the installed capacity is not taking place in many of the ordnance factories. I know of the case of the ordnance factory at Shajahanpur where the full capacity is not being utilised. I have suggested certain measures and I hope that they are under active consideration of the Government. Another point I wish to make is that the machines of these ordnance factories are very old. Research and Development has to play a major role in renovating these ordnance factories because the overall output and the efficiency of these machines have gone down.

Sir the Ordnance factories are producing vital goods needed for the defence of the country. Defence is very vital to protect the country. There should not be any political activities which hamper production, go-slow or any strike. Such a thing should not be encouraged in these ordnance factories, as it is not encouraged in the Defence Forces.

Lastly, I repeat what Gen Sparrow has said about ex-servicemen. After retirement some avenues should be opened to them so that they can be rehabilitated and they can live an honourable life. Thank you very much. I support the Demands for the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi) Sir, I must say right at the start that the speech of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee yesterday (I am sorry I say it with great respect to him) was most disappointing. I think it did not do justice to our country to our people and to the policies for which India has consistently stood for. It was rather very disappointing for us to hear from him that both

India and Pakistan have missed an opportunity. He was thereby trying to equate India and Pakistan and trying to blame both the countries, as if they were both responsible for not creating a climate of friendship. While it is a fact that India all along has done its best to develop friendship with Pakistan in the past also, the wars that we had with Pakistan, were really thrust upon us by Pakistan. This is not my view. This has been the view of the whole nation. This was the view of the Parliament; this was the view of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and others. Then came the Simla agreement: I do not think whether in the history of the world we had such an example of an attitude which was taken by India under Mrs. Gandhi's leadership. All the territories which we got control of were returned back. At that time Shri Vajpayee was saying something different. When the territory was returned, Shri Vajpayee and some of his colleagues went over to those territories; I remember he went on a camel's back; he picked up a little handful of dust and put that on his forehead and said, this is *India ki mitti* and we will take it back. But the Simla Agreement has been described as a sell-out by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. That is what he and his friends said. When he became Foreign Minister he said nothing like that, and it is a good thing. Now, Sir, coming to the latest situation that has developed around our borders, here also, I am happy he has realised that the cold-war has come to the doors of India and he said that the situation is critical, grave and difficult. It was only recently, some time ago. I remember it and I cannot be wrong; I cannot be challenged on facts. The speeches of Shri Vajpayee in the session of the Bhartiya Janata Party at Bombay were reported in the press and before that also, he said: "Well, Mrs. Gandhi is talking of the dangers from abroad, there is no danger from abroad, this is all imagination. Actually,

कन्दी को खतरा बाहर मे नहीं है, खतरा अन्दर मे है

Even during the debate on the Ministry of External Affairs, his colleague of the Bhartiya Janata Party, Shri Ram Jethmalani said: "What difference does it make if a few guns, if a few things, if a few planes are given to Pakistan by foreign powers? Why are you making a noise about it?" This is what was said in this House by Shri Ram Jethmalani. All of us were present. Shri Vajpayee even went to the extent of saying in one of his speeches not in the House, but outside, that India's defence expenditure should be cut down. He is on record; he said it only a month ago. He was appreciating the situation in a different manner. I am glad that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been warning the nation. Shrimati Gandhi does not want war; India does not want war, this nation does not want war and Shrimati Gandhi has always taken recourse to peaceful means with dignity, with resoluteness and with understanding. She does not want war. She avoided the Bangladesh war also. That was thrust on us. She knocked from pillar to post in the chanceries of the world so that they exercise their persuasive capacity on Pakistan to avoid the war, but the war came, it was thrust on us, and we fought it. Shri Vajpayee has been very unfair to India, unfair to the Indian nation by saying that India is responsible for not creating a climate of friendship with Pakistan. Equating India and Pakistan is being very unfair and unjust to our country.

Let us see, what has happened now. In terms of the Simla agreement, Kashmir is a bilateral issue. Pakistan is taking it to where. They are taking is to Islamic Conference, and raising it in various forums and various places. The Pakistan press has been carrying on an anti-Indian propaganda and Zi-ul Rahman's military regime is doing so many things, which a friendly nation would not do. We all admire, the whole nation admirs Shrimati Gandhi for the con-

siderable patience and restraint and tactful understanding of the situation which she has been showing.

Now, there are nows that Pakistan is going to manufacture nuclear bomb. There are reports that clandestinely Pakistan is getting nuclear material from various countries including America. Now, there are reports that it is no longer going to be a clandestine thing; it is going to be quite open. Even the agreement that India had with America regarding the Tarapur Plant has not been honoured by America. In fact, it is being dishonoured. The supplies have not been made and whenever they have been made, they have not been made in time. We saw a report in the Statesman today that India is being put in a very difficult position, when they start supplying this to Pakistan. It looks to me that Pakistan is going to have a nuclear bomb or a hydrogen bomb sooner or later. Are we responsible for this development? Are we doing it?

We all know, where Pakistan is building its air bases. At whose frontiers? They are not on the frontiers of Afghanistan, they are on the borders of India. Pakistan is building air bases on the borders of India. Pakistan is not interested, I dare say, with fighting Russia. If the Americans dream that Pakistan will be able to or would like to fight Russia, they are sadly mistaken. The people of Pakistan want peace with India and the Indian people also want peace with Pakistan. If the military dictator, the adventurist, ever indulges in military adventure, it will be against India, neither against Afghanistan or against Russia. It is not in the interest of Pakistan itself to take these arms. It is against the interest of Pakistan itself. The first to be destroyed in that process would be Pakistan itself. Countries in the far eastern places, howsoever strong they might be, in the past have not been able to save any country. We have the example of Vietnam. The brave people of Vietnam fought with their nails, fingers against all kinds of weapons. They defeated the mightiest imperialist power. We have the example of Iran. The Shahanshah of Iran had the best of the arms, the best of the armoury in the world. And yet what happened, we all know. Therefore, it is not in Pakistan's interest. America would not be able to save Pakistan at all. In these situations and circumstances Indiraji and our Government is doing its best to avoid confrontation and to reduce tension.

The Government to which Mr. Vajpayee belonged, bent before the American Administration. Mr. Desai went to the extent of saying that we will not have any peaceful nuclear explosion. He gave this assurance to America. He even condemned the explosion that had taken place in Pokharan, about which the whole nation felt proud. Mr. Desai, the former Prime Minister, is on the record having said: 'I am not sure this was for peaceful purpose.' He became a witness against India. Mr. Vajpayee was part of his Government. During his period they went under their knees nad practised what is known as 'boot-strain diplomacy. With all their bended knees they could not bring America to their side even by accepting their viewpoint and blaming Mrs. Gandhi. To America he was very very unfair when he said 'nobody is a permanent friend and nobody is a permanent foe. As far as this goes, it is absolutely all right. He quoted some letter probably by Shri D. P. Dhar saying that the US is going to be hostile for a long time. 'I want to know in 1981 what is Mrs. Gandhi's position', implying that we are responsible, India is responsible for whatever relations that exist between India and USA. Mr. Vajpayee has been very unfair to India. India has done its best to befriend USA.

What India has not done? India has done the right things. Situation on our borders is grave today in any respect.

On Afghanistan he said when the Russian troops entered Afghanistan, there is mention in the Report it was the culmination of events. What are the events, he says, in Pakistan? If you read this Report you will find it mentions events. It does not mention events in Afghanistan only. It mentions events all around. We have not justified the presence of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. This Government said, well we do not like any foreign troops in any country. It has been clearly said. And there are innumerable developments which have resulted in tension. So, that is the situation. India has to be strengthened. There has been greater allocation in the Defence Budget. I feel more alloeations are needed for the defence of the country; much more. Though financially we are in a tight position and we are emphasising on development of the country, but I feel that there is perhaps no option left for this country in whatever difficult circumstances we might be; we might have to live on half a bread, but we cannot compromise with India's honour and independence. We have no option but to go to manufacture nuclear and hydrogen bombs and I ask for it.

Our Armed Forces are brave; Our Commanders are good; our Officers and men are good. Our Government is trying to help them. It has improved their promotional prospects; it has done many things. But much more remains to be done for their betterment, for the welfare of the ex-servicemen and many other things.

For meeting any situation of a country, any external situation, the country must be strong on domestic front. The battles are not only fought on the battle-front, they are fought in factories and farms. What is needed in India today if no Hullagulla, no Rasta Roko, no Garhbarh, no Andolan. Factories and fields must run. In West Bengal also. (*Interruption*) and no where. You are no exception. Now what I am saying it that strengthening of the country . . . (*Interruptions*) Why are you touchy about West Bengal?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: So, a strong domestic front is very essential for the defence of the country; and luckily, I would say we have passed through trials and tribulations. We have been tried through very difficult times; and we don't want, and don't need any certificates from Henry Kissinger or anybody else. But Henry Kissinger, while describing Mrs. Gandhi's meetings with Nixon (*Interruptions*) said that the one person whom they could not bend or break was Mrs. Gandhi. Under her leadership, India is bound to grow from strength to strength.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): First of all, I would like to say that a number of speakers have, of course, dwelt on the subject matter of Chapter I of this Report, *viz* national security environment. The way it is written here and placed before us, I think, is very disappointing. I do not know what the object behind it is. Is it some kind of a diplomatic balancing or something? I do not know what it is exactly.

But I must make 1 or 2 observations. First of all,about my friend General Sparrow whom I admire very much as a soldier. I was not present when he spoke yesterday. If I am wrong, I can be corrected. But I have read his speech from the record. He has said something which amounts to giving indirectly—that might not have been his intention—*an alibi* to the Americans for their build up in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf by suggesting that the Soviet

presence in Afghanistan is meant to seize the oil supplies and to cut them off to US; and that, therefore, since the poor USA which is situated 7,000 miles away cannot do anything about it, they had to come there, *i.e.* into the Gulf and the Ocean. (*Interruptions*) If it is incorrect, he should get the record corrected. I am not responsible for it. If he has not said it, I am very happy.

The only point I am trying to make is that the gallant General, or any other Member for that matter, should not make formulations here which are at variance with what the Minister of External Affairs himself has said only a few days ago in his reply to the debate on his own Minister's Demands for Grants. He should do his home-work better because the Minister of External Affairs went out of his way, if I may say so, even to make an indirect criticism—he is welcome to do it—of Mr. Brezhnev for having agreed to sit down and talk on the question of Afghanistan, along with the question of Persian Gulf. Mr Narasimha Rao said that the two should not be mixed up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Every word that I said was a fact.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not talking about fact or fiction.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Since my name has been mentioned, I have to say that I only gave the facts out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not talking about fact or fiction. Gen. Sparrow I said that members of the ruling party should not say things which are not in accord with the formulations or perceptions made by their own External Affairs Minister. That is all I am saying. You may be right, for all I know.

Of course, in paragraph six of this Chapter, where it dwells on the question of the arming of Pakistan—which is the thing about which everybody in this country is so seriously worried—there is not a word about from where these arms are coming, though everybody knows. Have they dropped from Heaven? Where are they coming from—these sophisticated armaments you are talking about? But for some reason, we decided in this particular place not to mention it. Although every day it is being discussed and mentioned on the Floor of the House through questions and on other occasions. I must say that, the grants that you are making for your Military Intelligence Services, I suggest, they should be seriously cut down because Mr. Deng Xiaoping had told Mr. Subramaniam Swamy in Peaking, according to the paper, that there is no danger at all for two reasons from China. One is that they cannot cross Tibet because of lack of oxygen, and the second is that India has got many more troops than China have got on the border. Mr. Subramaniam Swamy could find this out so easily by one visit to Peaking. I do not know what your Military Intelligence Services is doing. There grants should be cut down.

I would like to ask the Prime Minister either to confirm or to deny the rumours and reports which we are hearing all the time even in the precincts of the building that every time when Mr. Subramaniam Swamy goes to Pakistan or to Peaking on his Private visit, he is given some sort of an informal briefing. Well, I do not know by whom. (*Interruptions*) Then you should certainly refute that because he told me himself. I am sorry I have to say this in his absence, but I am prepared to repeat it when he comes back. He told me himself that before he goes to these visits, he does meet and he should meet, I suppose,—he is a Member of Parliament—the Minister of External Affairs. Now the people are spreading whispering reports around that he is given some kind of an informal brief.

I think this whole matter of his visits is getting too much publicity; and it does not reflect very well on some other things which you are saying and doing in this country.

I also agree with Mr. Vajpayee for one. There is no question, no theory has been made out about permanent friends and permanent foes. In any case, there are no astrologers in this House. We can only proceed on the basis of our past experience... (*Interruptions*) and the present situation as we see it. But I would remind the House that generally everybody, America's enemies as well as America's friends are admitting openly today that there is a deliberate attempt being made to go back to the days of the cold war, the attempt to wreck detente altogether and to return to the days of the cold war is something which is worrying not only the adversaries of America but its own allies and friends also.

With your permission, I would just like to quote from some material. I came across a very interesting thing just now which I would like to share with the House. This appeared in the London Publication *Spectator* of 28th of February. This *Spectator*, everybody knows is quite a conservative paper. It says as follows:

> "In a recent publication on the life of Walter Lippmann, written by Ronald Steel, there is an amusing conversation between John Foster Dulles and Lippmann that has been reported."

Mr. John Foster Dulles, as you remember, was considered to be a real architect and champion of the cold war. It further says:

> "I now quote the conversation between the great columnist and the American Secretary of State:
>
> "Foster", he said, "What do you think you are going to accomplish with that thing SEATO (the South East Asia Treaty Organisation)? You've got mostly Europeans in it plus Pakistan which is nowhere near Southeast Asia." "Look, Walter," Dulles said, blinking hard behind his thick glasses, "I've got to get some real fighting men into the South of Asia. The only Asians who can really fight are the Pakistanis. That's why we need them in the alliance. We could never get along without the Gurkhas."
>
> "But Foster." Lippmann reminded him, "the Gurkhas aren't Pakistanis, they're Indians."
>
> "Well," responded Dulles, unperturbed by such nitpikcing.
>
> "They may not be Pakistanis, but they're Moslems."
>
> "No, I'm afraid they're not Moslems either, they're Hindus."
>
> "No matter," Dulles replied....

Did you hear that, General Haig? They're Hindus."

This what appeared in the *Spectator*. Later on, they say, that Edwin Meese, Mr. Reagan's principal adviser, reminded his listeners the other day. "The President has said many times," that is, the present President, that "he would like potential or real adversaries to go to bed every night wondering what we will do the next day." Some potential or real friends of America should be these days going to bed with much the same thought.

So, I think it is quite obvious who is trying to create this atmosphere of tension and cold war and threat of war in the world today.

I find an item which appeared in a local paper, the *Statesman*, and that is what I would like the Prime Minister to tell us whether it has any basis or not. The *Statesman* writes that

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the Armed Services Committee of the United States House of Representatives which visited this country, a few months ago—as you know, a party of Senators and Members of the House came—and according to the *Statesman*, this Committee had a session with India's Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Congressman Price reported: "They believe"—that is the Joint Chief of Staff, our Joint Chiefs of Staff—"that the Soviets intend to move down one of these days, down through Afghanistan and they are particularly concerned." He said, "The Joint Chiefs told" his Committee, 'that we are very much interested in co-operation with the U.S.A.'. Because, they are—apparently according to Congressman Price—very much apprehensive that the Soviets are going to move down through Afghanistan. I do not know. These things are published in responsible newspapers and if they can get hold of these items of news, then I think the House should be taken into confidence. First of all, did this party of United States Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives really have a session with our Joint Chiefs of Staff? If they had, did they exchange any views of this type? I find it difficult to believe that our Chiefs of Staff have said any such thing. These things are published in public. Nobody refutes them. It is my job to raise these things here. The Minister should tell us what the position is.

Now, last year I had we dwelt—tried to dwell somewhat—on the theme of cost effectiveness. Nobody here is ever opposing or grudging the Grants which are asked for by the Ministry of Defence, for obvious reasons and this huge amount of money which is voted is really required. We know that. All that we want to be convinced is about the cost effectiveness, that every single penny that is voted here is properly and usefully spent and is not being wasted. That is the responsibility of the Government. And, last year, I think I was supported in this matter by a former Minister of Defence Production, my friend, Mr. Gadgil who pointed out here how, many crores of rupees have been spent over the years in trying to have the aeronautics industry to produce our own deep strike penetration aircraft. But we have failed. We could not even raise its capacity from Mark I to Mark II that famous model which was called Kanut, which we were trying to develop and which has been abandoned now. Similarly, I would like to know about the tanks this year, because we are now in for a situation where naturally, it is obvious that we have to strengthen our position as regards tanks. I am not saying, for a moment, that no tanks should be purchased from outside. Some tanks are required. They may have to be purchased from outside also. But my point is that should it be done at the expense of negating or writing off whatever our own indigenous technology and scientists and engineers and all that they have developed in this country? You can supplement them, surely, with necessary imports. Nobody denies that. But this tank—a main battle tank which we were to produce, an indigenous battle tank for our own forces, which has been a scheme from 1970 and now in 1981, we find that it is nowhere in sight at all! Why is this? We are producing the Vijayanta tanks for many years now in the Avadi factory and I find that a journal called the International Defence Review which is published from Geneva has described our Vijayanta tank as:—

> "A robust and simple and easy to operate battle tank of good mobility and firepower which should continue the tradition of the Centurion."

This is what an international journal has written. I do not say that the Vijayanta tank as it is today is adequate for our purposes. We may have

a thousand or more of them in stock. But we were informed here sometime ago that the Government has decided to write them off. I want to know what we propose to do with this Vijayanta.

That brings me to the question of Centurions, which is admittedly one of the best tanks that has ever been producer, not by us, of course. We still have 300 or more of them. We find this extraordinary situation where a few years ago some of these Centurions were sold by us, later on it transpired, to some gentleman by the name of Mr. Michele, who is one of the ubiquitous agents of international arms merchants and dealers; and, these tanks were found to have reached South Africa. After all, what we do in defence matters cannot run counter to our foreign policy. It is obvious. We have sold recently some Centurion spares. We decided not to sell the tanks, but we decided to sell the spares through this firm called Auto Levy. There is a big demand in the world today for Centurions and the spares of Centurions, because procedures have been evolved by which these Centurions can be 'retrofitted' at much lower cost than buying new tanks. The Israelis have retrofitted about a thousand of them. The Israelis have the reputation of being good at desert warfare and they have been using these Centurions which they claim to be one of the best in the world. We have sold one batch of Centurions which later appeared in South Africa. Now the Centurion spares which we have sold recently through this firm Auto-Levy—I do not know—they may appear in Israel, which will be also against our foreign policy. I would like to know what kind of check or control is being kept on these things and whether any end-user certificate, which is prescribed, is strictly adhered to.

Today, members have been given this book—The Public Accounts Committee 13th Report—which says in black and white that 35 or 350 thousand items up military stores were sold by us for export and they landed up in some country for which they were not meant! They were exported to one country and they ended up in some other country. Our own PAC has said:

> "The diversion of stores to a country other than that for which they were intended—and this country was the same to whom the stores were earlier refused on political considerations."

We do not know which country it is; it is not named. If this can happen, it can happen in the case of tanks and tanks' spares also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is to be done? Please extend the time for the debate or do something. Once a year we are allowed to speak on such a vital matter. I regret to say that this consultative committee of the Defence Ministry of which I have been a member for so many years, is hardly meeting nowadays. We do not get any information. When and where are we to speak or say anything? I am only craving your indulgence for one or two minutes.

While some people in the world are out shopping for Centurions and spares of Centurions because they can be put to very good use, there are some people, I fear in this country who are anxious to have all these Centurious declared obsolete and out of date as quickly as possible so that in the name of not being left behind in the race of modern technology, we should go in for the most expensive and modern weapons that can be found and which have to be bought. And, if you are not buying on Government to Government basis,

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then you will have to go through gentlemen like Mr. Machele or firms like Auto Levy. This thing requires a thorough probe, because we are voting Rs. 4000 crores. Nobody grudges it, but we must know that this money is being properly spent and not being diverted into wrong channels. The main battle tank project of ours has failed. The aircraft project also has failed. Are we to become more and more dependent only on foreign sources of supply, when we should be becoming more and more self-reliant? We cannot become hundred per cent self-reliance overnight. I admit that. But we have got a base which other countries roundabout us have not got. Pakistan has not got any industrial scientific or technological base as we have got. We are much more developed. We have got scientists, technicians and people who are second to none in the world. And it is on them that we should depend and rely much more than what we are doing. I submit that what is being given for research and development is absolutely niggardly. Much more should be spent on that head. We should have self-confidence in our own people and see to it that as soon as possible, we cut down our dependence on foreign supplies because in the long run that is not in the interest of our country.

I hope that the impending visit of the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, to this country is no going to be made an occasion for doing shopping because the Britishers are always proverbially referred to as a nation of shopkeepers They always like to sell hardware and other things. That is what they are busy with specially nowadays because their markets are rather dwindling. We do not want Mrs. Thatcher's visit here to become an occasion for them to sell us Chieftain tanks. They have made special Rolls Royce engines for the Chieftain tanks to be given to the Shah of Iran. But unfortunately that contract has collapsed because the Shah is longer there. And they are left with those Rolls Royce engines now. I do not want India to be made the dumping ground *via* Mrs. Margaret Thatcher for these Rolls Royce engines which could not be given to the Shah and, therefore, we have to buy them now along with some Chieftain tanks. This vigilance I hope, will be exercised by the proper quarters. Mrs. Thatcher's smiles and all that should not make our leaders fall into such traps.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद (बाशिम) : सभापति जी, मुझ से पहले मेरे बहुत सारे बुजुर्ग डिफेन्स बजट पर बोले और बहुत सारे मशवरे उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने रखे । जब से यह दुनियां बनी है, तब से जंगों और लड़ाइयों का एक तौर तरीका चलता रहा और तभी से आज तक इसमें कई परिवर्तन आये ।

मैं आज इस बिषय में अपने मश्विरे इस बात पर रखूंगा कि हालात को देखते हुए वक्त किस तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है और दुनिया की सांइस और टैक्नोलाजी किस तरह आगे बढ़ रही है । उसके साथ साथ आज हमारे डिफेन्स में अगर किसी चीज की जरूरत है तो तो वह मार्डनइजेशन की जरूरत है जैसा कि कि मैंने पहले कहां कि एक जमाना था कि जब पत्थर से लड़ाई की जाती थी उसके बाद तीर कमान वजूद में आये और समय के साथ साथ माडर्नइजेशन होती गई और फिर तलवार के साथ लड़ाई लड़ी जाने लगी जिसके पास ज्यादा तेज धार तलवार हो वह लोग जंग जीतने लगे । उसके साथ साथ कुछ ममालिक उन्होने घोड़ों का इस्तेमाल शुरू किया और घोड़े पर जो जंगी सवार होते थे,

वह जंग जीतने लगे। और उसके बाद हाथियों का इस्तेमाल हुआ। इस तरह से अगर आप इतिहास, तारीख, को देखेंगे तो तत्थर के जमाने से लेकर आज तक सारी दुनिया में किसी न किसी तरीके से माडर्नइजेशन होती जा रही है।

हमारा मुल्क एक बहुत बड़ा मुल्क है, और जो हमारे हमसाया ममालिक हैं, उनमें से कई ऐसे मुल्क है, जिनकी पालिसीज और प्रिंसिपल्ज हमारे मुल्क से मेल नहीं खाते हैं। कुछ ऐसे भी मुल्क हैं, जो अपने आपको बड़ी बड़ी ताकतों के साथ जोड़े हुए हैं, और उन बड़ी ताकतों का जैहन या उनका सोचने का तौर-तरीका भी हमारे मुल्क से मेल नहीं खाता है। इसलिए आज के मौके पर मैं कहूंगा कि दुनिया की साइंस, टेक्नालेजी और इंजीनियरिंग की डेवलपमेंट को देखते हुए हमारी डिफेंस पालिसी में सब से ज्यादा जोर इस बात पर देना चाहिए कि किस तरह से हम अपनी आर्मी, नेवी, और एयर फोर्स में माडर्नइजेशन लायें।

जब 1971 में पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी लड़ाई हुई, तो उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारे पास भी कुछ हथियार थे। हमने उनके टैंकों का मुकाबला एन्टी-टैंक मिसाइल्ज से किया। उस वक्त पाकिस्तान के पास कुछ मिराज हवाई जहाज थे। 1971 के बाद जब उसके पास और मिराज आए तो हम सब से बड़ी जंगी हवाई जहाज जैगुआर लाए। लेकिन जब से अफगानिस्तान में यू एस एस आर ने अपनी फौजें भेजी और अपनी एक्टिविटीज को तेज किया, तब से यू एस ए ने भी पाकिस्तान को अपनी इमदाद को और तेजी से बढ़ा दिया।

आज हमारे मुल्क के सामने सब से बड़ा खतरा यह है कि हमारा जो हमसाया मुल्क पाकिस्तान है यू एस ए ने उसको एफ-16 हवाई जहाज देना मन्जूर कर लिया है, जो इस वक्त दुनिया का सबसे माडर्न सब से तेज-रफ्तार और बेहतरीन फाइटर है। जहां उसके मुकाबले के लिए हमें अपने मुल्क में भी फाइटर हवाई जहाज तैयार करने चाहिए, वहां मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी तव्ज्जुह इस तरफ दिलाऊंगा कि हमें अमरीका के साथ बात करनी चाहिए इस बरेसगीर में अमन करने के लिए उसे पाकिस्तान को एफ-16 हवाई जहाज नहीं देने चाहिए, जो कि इस वक्त दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा और तेजतरीं जंगी हवाई जहाज है, क्योंकि इससे इस बरेसगीर में हवाई जहाजों और दूसरे हथियारों की दौड़ और भी तेज होगी।

जहां तक हमारी नेवी का सवाल है पुराने जमाने में कहा जाता था कि हू रूल्ज दि सी, विल रूल दि वर्ल्ड लेकिन आज के जमाने में जमीनी लड़ाई होती है और ज्यादा महत्व हवाई लड़ाई रखती है। हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा मुल्क है जिसके साथ बहुत से समुन्दर लगे हुए हैं लिहाजा दूसरे कई ममालिक के लिए यह जरूरी हो या नहीं, मगर हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क में, जिसके इर्द-गिर्द समुन्दर है, आज भी हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि हमारी नेवी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत हो।

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जहां तक नेवी का सवाल है कुछ सौ वर्ष पहले हमारे मुल्क के अंदर और विदेशी मुल्कों के अंदर लकड़ी के जहाज हुआ करते थे। हिन्दुस्तान की तवारीख है कि जब अंग्रेज यहां आए तो वह समुद्र के जरिए आए तिजारत के सिलसिले में और जो उस वक्त के लकड़ी के जहाज हुआ करते थे हमारे नेवी के वह बहुत कमजोर और बहुत कम

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

रफ्तार वाले हुआ करते थे । उन में मार्डन मशीनरी नहीं हुआ करती थी । उन्नीसवीं सदी में दुनिया में मेटल के जहाज बनने शुरू हुए जो उस से जरा मार्डन थे लेकिन हमारे मुल्क के अंदर आजादी के बाद जो नेवी के जहाज थे उन पर ज्यादा कसंट्रेशन शुरू हुआ । लिहाजा इस वक्त दुनिया की साइंस और टेक्नोलाजी को देखते हुए इस बात की जरूरत है कि हम अपने नेवी के जो जहाज हैं उन को भी माडर्नाइज करें और आज जो मुल्क के अंदर और सारी दुनिया के अंदर स्टीम शिप्स हैं उन को और माडर्नाइज करें ताकि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेज चलें, उन की कैपसिटी ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो, उन की क्वालिटी ज्यादा अच्छी हो और उन में इस तरह के माडर्नाइज्ड और सोफिस्टिकेटड आर्मामेंट्स हों जिन से हम दूर तक फायर कर सकें और दूर तक अपने दुश्मन को देख सकें ।

जहां तक हिन्द महासागर का सवाल है, हिन्द महासागर न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के लिए, बल्कि सारी दुनिया के लिए स्ट्रेटेजिक प्वाइंट से एक खास अहमियत रखता है हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे में । 1971 में हिन्द महासागर को यूनाइटेड नेशंस ने जोन आफ पीस डिक्लेयर किया था । लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि बड़ी-बड़ी जितनी ताकतें हैं यू एस ए, यू एस एस आर अपनी नेवी की ताकतों को वहां मजबूत करते जा रहे हैं । इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारा मुल्क भी इस तरफ पूरी तवज्जह दे । जैसाकि के एम पणिक्कर ने अपनी बुक में कहा है—

Sardar K. M. Panikker in his book, "The Problems of Indian Territories" said:

"Attack from the sea is more dangerous to the freedom of India than any from her land frontier."

इसलिए मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाऊंगा कि जहां हम अपनी जमीनी फौज को मजबूत करते हैं वहां हमें अपनी नेवी की फौज को भी मजबूत करना होगा और उस के साथ-साथ एयर फोर्स को भी मजबूत करना होगा, उस को हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा माडर्नाइज करना होगा ।

जहां तक हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज का सवाल है आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज को भी हमें बहुत माडर्नाइज करना होगा ताकि हमारे मुल्क के अंदर जितना भी जंगी साजो-सामान है वह बने और सामान के साथ-साथ हमारे मुल्क में जो बेकारी और बेरोजगारी है उस को भी इस से बहुत मदद मिल सकती है । मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि इन तमाम चीजों को नजर में रखा जायगा ।

प्रोमोशंस का जहां तक सवाल है 1950 में एयर फोर्स हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाता था लेकिन जब से हमारे मुल्क में आई ए एस और आइ एफ एस शुरू हो गया तब से एयर फोर्स बहुत नीचे चला गया और एयर फोर्स और आर्मी का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग भी बहुत नीचे चला गया । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आइ ए एस या आइ एफ एस को कम तनख्वाह दें लेकिन हमारा एयर फोर्स जो हमारी जान की और हमारे मुल्क की हिफाजत करता है उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तनख्वाह दें ।

इस के साथ ही मैं अपना आखीरी सजेशन रखूंगा कि भारत की अखंडता,

भारत की एकता, भारत की स्वतंत्रता और भारत की रक्षा के लिए मुल्क को इस वक्त सब से ज्यादा जरूरत लीडरशिप की है । जिस तरह हर फील्ड में लीडरशिप होती है चाहे वह इंडस्ट्री हो या और कोई फील्ड हो, इसी तरह से आर्मी में भी लीडरशिप की बहुत जरूरत है और लीडरशिप वह होनी चाहिए जिस के मन में जज्बा हो कुर्बानी का, जिस के मन में जज्बा हो तमाम चीजों को इकट्ठा करने का और हमारा जैसा मुल्क है जहां कई जबानें बोली जाती हैं, कई मजहब हैं और कई नस्ल और रंग के लोग हैं, ऐसे मुल्क में हम को ऐसी लीडरशिप की और ज्यादा जरूरत है । इसी तरह से डिफेन्स में भी लीडरशिप की जरूरत है । आर्मी, नेवी और एयर फोर्स—इन तीनों के लिए एक ऐसे लीडर की जरूरत है जोकि इनको इकट्ठा रखकर अपने मुल्क की रक्षा कर सके और तीनों पर अपना कन्ट्रोल रख सके । हमारे लिए यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे पास एक ऐसी लीडर है, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, जोकि इन तीनों सर्विसेज को इकट्ठा रखकर मुल्क की सलामती और मुल्क को आगे ले जाने के लिए काम कर रही हैं ।

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur): Defence preparedness has been a matter of continuous concern. This great nation of ours with its teeming millions with aspirations of peace and progress has been subjected to hostility several times. The aspirations of our people and their rightful expectation, of dignified and decent living can be achieved by optimum utilisation of the resources. But, unfortunately, significant change in the situation in the international region and particularly the propensities and predilections of our neighbours leave us with no option but to diversify some of our resources for defence. Peaceful co-existence and mutual respect for integrity of each other and the territorial integrity of our neighbour has been the cornerstone of our policy. But the recent and the significant development in the region around us in the recent past has caused great concern. There seems to be no doubt that the Reagon Administration has made up its mind to renew extensive arms supplies to Pakistan. In the vastly changed circumstances of the 80s the United States Government is reviving the policy of John Foster Dulles of the 50s. That, no doubt, is causing great misunderstanding and concern in our country. About two to two and a half million dollars worth of arms are being supplied to Pakistan. In the next year that is going to be $5 million worth. That must not be considered as a mere peanuts considering that U.S. normally sells arms to its favoured allies at highly concessional rates. It is said that arms are being supplied for protection against Afghanistan. But we must realise that this is not so. The major portion of Pakistan armies have been positioned against India and not against Afghanistan to stem the communist expansion.

The 1959 Agreement obliges the U.S. Government to assist Pakistan only in case of attack by a Communist country but Gen. Zia wants this treaty to cover India as well. We have seen in the past, not a single U.S. weapon was fired anywhere else, against anybody else except India. All this brings us to the question of what the other countries have and what we have or what our forces have? Details have been given by my colleagues of the arms that the other nations have and Pakistan has. But what do we need? I would like to start with the Army. We have artillery, infantry to fight the modern war.

[Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur]

But in plains warfare tank is most decisive and dominant weapon. In the tank fire power, mobility and flexibility to the commander is given. Some ridiculous proposals have been advanced by the soldiers of yester years that tanks should be replaced by anti-tank system which is cheaper. But war in these days is intensive, continuous and is fought day and night in hilly terrain and in all kinds of weather. Anti-tank missiles can fire at tanks within range and with visibility. That is all. But it becomes open to enemy fire as soon as it moves to another place. Whereas tanks can fight day and night and have their own communication which gives the commander flexibility in manoeuverability modify his plans instantaneously and seize fleeting opportunities in war.

There is an argument that because of anti-tank missiles, tanks are becoming more vulnerable. Regarding that also I was reading a report that our research is working on a hard-pierce armour. Therefore that argument that they are becoming vulnerable does not hold ground. I would also say that anti-tank missiles cannot replace tanks. They are complementary to each other. All the countries are realising this and that is why we see that constantly they are updating them and they are also adding more tanks to the armed forces in spite of the fact that sophiscated weapons have been introduced in the army.

While on the subject of missiles, I would like to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to the fact that we do have first-generation missiles and, while we are on the second-generation missiles, we should now be working on the third-generation missiles.

Regarding the Navy, we know that gun-boat diplomacy is rife in the Indian Ocean and that Super Powers are deploying their task forces in furtherance of their political objectives. Therefore, our Navy should be strengthened as a threshold of deterrence. Firstly, the asset of the Indian Ocean is very important to India for trade which is nearly worth Rs. 12,000 crores. Most of it is carried by sea. Therefore, we must have a strong Navy to escort commercial shipping into our areas because it is obvious that any nation which has the power to interfere in commercial shipping can disrupt the Indian economy.

The Indian Ocean is very rich in natural resources and that has also to be protected. The exploitation of off-shore oil is important for the Indian economy and national develpment requires off-shore drilling and rigs which might be situated upto 100 miles into the ocean which are open to under-water and submarine attacks. We require Navy for that also. Again, for fisheries which is an important asset, the Navy is required.

One point which I would like to express about Navy is that with the advent of satellite the enemy is in a position to exactly know, see and identify all the bases that we have in India. I believe that because of the satellite, the pictures are so good that you can even locate a man or a vehicle on the earth. Therefore, the air-force bases can be seen. They can be identified and, in case of they are readily seen. There is one base that we have, which can be identified but which the satellite pictures cannot show where it will be today, tomorrow or in a week's time. I am referring to the Vikrant. That is one major base we have as an aircraft carrier to our advantage.

Some hon. Members from the Opposition referred to the Vikrant as an obsolete aircraft. I may inform the House and, I think, most of the hon. Members know that the Vikrant is undergoing modernisation programme. The sensors and the radars are

being replaced and some of the armament also are being replaced. She will be virtually a new ship when she re-enters service. Even the deck is being modified for the sea harrier aircraft. We are not the only country which is modernising our ship. Other countries are also doing it. For the information of the House, I may point out that even Australia has a aircraft like Vikrant.

Lastly, I come to the air force. In 1971, our aircraft short-range and limited armament capacity did engage the enemy and did come out with flying colours. But this does not obliterate the fact that there are major shortcomings. If we want to attack every potential of the aggressor, what is needed is a deep penetrating aircraft. We have got Jaguar. But, as the same time, we have heard that U.S.A. is giving Pakistan F-16. What is the Government doing about it? Are we satisfied with what we have got? I request the Government to look into it because this is a very important aspect and Air Force, in modern warfare, has a very important role to play. While on the subject of Air Force, I would like to say that, like the other forces, they have certain disadvantages of pay problems, but particularly for Air Force, the wastage rate is 30 per cent, casualty rate, even in peace times is high. Special incentives should be given to them because of the importance of Air Force in warfare, so that they can fight the war well.

Along with strike aircraft, the communication system for the Air Force is very important. Therefore, radars or any other sophisticated equipment that they require, should be given to them.

There is one thing which I would like to bring to the notice of this august House—it is a very disturbing thing . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have reinforced Navy, you have reinformed Air Force. Now, please try to conclude.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: There is a tendency on the part of the officers of the Armed Forces to rush to High Courts and Supreme Court to seek redress of alleged military wrongs to them. I am second to none in my respect for the courts. But we want them to give consideration to this. There are certain provisions in the Constitution—articles 33, 136(2), 227(4), 310 and 311—which exclude the Armed Forces from the jurisdiction of these Courts. In spite of the fact that we respect the judgments, I appeal to the courts that consideration should be given to this so that we do not set such a trend which might be hard to retract later on. This is likely to erode the discipline of the Armed Forces.

My hon. friend, who was speaking a little while ago, was giving an example. An officer, in war or battle, is asked to go an fight. 95 per cent of the time he knows that he going to die. But he goes because of the discipline. You can imagine a situation as to what will happen if he feels that he has an option. What will happen to the security of the country if that discipline is lost? That discipline is not built in a day or two, it takes centuries to build that discipline. It is, therefore, requested that Government should look into this respect.

I conclude by saying that the independence that we value so much and this great nation of ours for which our forfathers and great leaders had made so many sacrifices, is not safe and secure unless the present-day generation also is prepared to make some sacrifices in their material comforts.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, देश की सुरक्षा का भार सिर्फ सरकार पर ही नहीं है तथा यह किसी एक पार्टी का मामला भी नहीं है--यह समूचे देश से सम्बन्ध रखता है । अभी हमारे पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, मैं उसमें अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं । आज जो विभिन्न परिस्थितियां देश के चारों तरफ मंडरा रही हैं तथा जो समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो गई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जब कभी उधर के माननीय सदस्य बोलते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि इतने गहन विषय पर वे गम्भीरता पूर्वक नहीं बोल रहे हैं ।

अभी एक कोशिश चल रही है कि पाकिस्तान, चीन और अमरीका इन तीनों को एक खेमे में गठबंधन में जोड़ा जाये । मैं समझता हूं--यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चाल होगी, यदि हमारी सरकार ने इस होने वाले गठबंधन को तोड़ने का काम नहीं किया । दूसरे जो अफगानिस्तान का मामला है उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे अनेक साथियों ने अपनी राय जाहिर की है । जो लंका का मामला है वह भी हमारे सामने है । लंका में एक "दिकोमली" नेवल-बेस है जिसको "आइ-आफ- दि-इण्डियन-ओशन" भी कहते हैं । वह न हमारे कब्जे में है, न श्री लंका के कब्जे में है, वह अमरीका के कब्जे में है, चीन का कब्जा तिब्बत पर है । इसलिए यह सारे का सारा आप की बगल में माहौल खड़ा है और इस परिस्थिति में हम यह तय करने के लिये बैठे हैं और हम सोच रहे हैं कि हमारी रक्षानीति क्या हो । मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ खींचना चाहूंगा कि आप ने टोटल डिफेन्स का जो बजट रखा है वह लगभग 3793 करोड़ रुपये का है और उसमें आर्मी का बजट 2254 करोड़ रुपये, एयर फोर्स के लिए इन्होंने 966 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं और नेवी पर केवल 291 करोड़ रुपये इन्होंने रखे हैं । अब ये जो 291 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं इस में जो कोस्ट गार्ड का बजट है, वह भी जोड़ दिया है । मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चहूंगा कि जिस हिन्दुस्तान की कोस्ट लाइन 3,000 मील से ज्यादा है, जहां एकोनामिक जोन 20 किलोमीटर से बढ़ा कर आप ने 200 किलोमीटर कर दिया है, जहां हम यह देख रहे हैं कि अन्डमान-निकोबार में लोग पहुंच जाते हैं और उस द्वीप में लोग रहते हैं और आप को इस का पता भी नहीं रहता है, जहां बगल में ताइवान से मछली मारने के लिए लोग बंगाल की खाड़ी में पहुंच जाते हैं, ऐसी परिस्थिति में जहां आप ने कुल डिफेन्स का 3793 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा है, उसमें से केवल 291 करोड़ रुपये आपने नेवी को दिया है । यह मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित नहीं है और आप को निश्चित रूप से इस राशि को बढ़ाना चाहिए और नेवी को, नौसेना को जो रक्षा की दृष्टि से निगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है, सरकार को उसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए और बहुत मजबूत करना चाहिए । उसको काफी मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है ।

एयर फोर्स का जहां तक मामला है, सी० सुब्रहमण्यम कमेटी की इस के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट थी और उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि हमारे पास उस समय स्टेन्डर्डाइज्ड एयरोप्लेन नहीं थे और मैं समझता

हूं कि आज भी उसकी आवश्यकता है, आज भी उनका अभाव है। मैं समझता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से ऐसे एयरोप्लेन की आवश्यकता है और एयर-फोर्स को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार उन की आवश्यकता को महसूस करे और एयरफोर्स की उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करे।

सभापति महोदय, काफी वक्ताओं ने काफी बातें कह दी हैं लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आर्मी के अन्दर कुछ आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं, कुछ विभाग हैं, उन में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस तरफ इस सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। अभी हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि आर्मी में इनडिसिप्लिन बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है और आर्मी वाले धड़ल्ले से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं, हाई कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि जब देश आजाद हुआ है और जब एक तरफ हमारा यह नारा है कि जवान और किसान एक ही परिवार के हैं, तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में देश की आजादी की झलक, देश की आजादी की छाप उन के दिमाग में भी है लेकिन उन की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो पाता है। वहां पर भी जुल्म होते हैं। वहां पर भी आफीसर हैं, जो ह्यूमन बींग हैं और उन के द्वारा भी गलती हो सकती है और हो भी रही होगी और उन की समस्या का निदान वहां न मिलने के कारण, हम को ऐसा लगता है, कि वे कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं, अपने दायरे से बाहर जा कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं, दूसरी जगहों पर जा रहे हैं। अभी आज के अखबार में निकला है कि 400 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के एम्पलाइज, जो पब्लिक सेक्टर हैवी व्हीकिल्स फैक्टरी, एवाडी, में काम करते हैं, ने रिजाइन कर दिया :

Four hunderd Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of the public sector Heavy Vehicles factory at Avadi today and yesterday tendered their resignations according to the Federation of SC & ST Employees.

आप देखें कि 400 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के एम्पलाइज ने रिजाइन कर दिया, रेजिगनेशन दे दिया। अब यह डिफेन्स का मामला है। क्यों रिजाइन किया, इस में मैं इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन अगर 400 एम्पलाइज, और वे भी वीकर सैक्शनस और शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं रिजाइन कर देते हैं, तो इस का मतलब यह है कि वहां कुछ न कुछ उन के साथ इनजस्टिस हो रही है, उस समुदाय के साथ इनजस्टिस हो रही है। तो वह जाएगा, दूसरी जगहों पर जाएगा, हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाएगा। तो मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह इस पर पुनर्विचार करे और अभी जो आर्मी के अन्दर, सेना के अन्दर रक्षा मंत्रालय में जो न्याय की पद्धति है, उस में परिवर्तन करे। उस के लिए अगर कोई एपेलेट ट्रिब्यूनल बनाने की आवश्यकता हो, तो वह आप बनाइए। यदि है तो उससे भी बड़ी चीज बनाइए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला जाता है तो इसका मतलब है कि कहीं न कहीं वहां लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलता है या वे सन्तुष्ट नहीं होते हैं। उनको संतुष्ट आप कैसे करेंगे? सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक में जब मामले धड़ल्ले से आ रहे हैं तो इसका मतलब है फौज में डिसिप्लिन जो है उस पर खतरे का प्रश्न चिन्ह लगना उसका यह सूचक है

/श्री राम विलास पासवान/

मैंने पिछली बार नाम के आधार पर रेजीमेंट्स के नामकरण के सवाल को उठाया था । प्रश्न भी मैंने किया था । सिख रेजीमेंट्स, राजपूत रेजीमेंट, ब्राह्मण रेजीमेंट, जाट रेजीमेंट, ये जातियों के नाम पर रेजीमेंट्स हैं इनको आम खत्म करें । तर्क के लिए आप कह सकते हैं कि दूसरी जातियों के लोग भी उनमें जा सकते हैं, उसकी उनको छूट है लेकिन व्यवहार में ऐसा नहीं होता है, दूसरे उनमें नहीं जा सकते हैं । आप मैरिट को देखते हैं । लड़ाई को देखते हैं । लड़ाई में कितनी किसी में ताकत है, कितनी उसकी लम्बाई चौड़ाई है यह सब आप देखते हैं । आप नेशनल एवार्ड देते हैं, परमबीर चक्र देते हैं, उनके नाम पर आप रेजीमेंट्स रखें, ए बी सी डी आदि नामों से रखें लेकिन कास्ट के नाम पर न रखें और अगर कास्ट के नाम पर रखना ही है तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नाम पर भी रखें, बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के नाम पर भी रखें । जब प्रश्न किया जाता है तो कह दिया जाता कि हिस्टोरिकल मामला इससे जुड़ा हुआ है, ऐतिहासिक मामला इससे जुड़ा हुआ हैं, उन लोगों के सेंटीमेंट्स पर इससे धक्का लगेगा । उनके सेंटीमेंट्स पर लगता है तो क्या हम लोगों के सेंटीमेंट्स पर नहीं लगता है ? 33 साल की आजादी के बाद तो कास्ट के नाम पर रेजीमेंट्स के नाम रखना बन्द आप करें और जो रखे हुए हैं उनको हटायें ।

रिपोर्ट को हम देखते हैं तो उसमें यह पाते हैं कि आपने एक डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ इंस्पैकशन रखा हुआ हैं। वही खरीदता भी है और वही इंस्पेक्शन भी करता है । दोनों काम वही करता है । पी यू सी की रिपोर्ट अभी प्रकाशित हुई है । लोग उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में भी उस पर चर्चा हुई है । एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का सामान खरीदा जाता है और उसका इंस्पैक्शन होता है । आपको चाहिए कि आप ऐसा संगठन बनाएं जिस पर कोई उंगली न उठा सके, उसकी ईमानदारी पर प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह न लग सके ।

आपका एक कैन्टीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट है । वहां भी खरीद बिक्री का काम होता है । उसमें भी वही मामला है । एक आपका डायरेक्टर जनरल रिहैबिलिटेशन है । उसका क्या काम है ? पिछली बार भी मैंने इसके बारे में पूछा था । रिहैबिलिटेशन का क्या काम वहां होता है कुछ पता नहीं । एम्प्लाईमेंट एसक्सचेंजिज में कितने लोगों ने नाम दर्ज कराए और कितने लोगों को नौकरियां दीं कुछ पता नहीं चलता है । उसका क्या फंकशन है यह आज तक हम लोगों की समझ में नहीं आया ।

आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज के कर्मचारियों का मामला भी है । पिछली बार भी मैंने वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का मामला उठाया था । उनको आप बोनस देते हैं । लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सी फैक्टरियां हैं जहां इसकी अदायगी नहीं हो पायी है ।

रिसर्च एन्ड डिवलपमेंट विंग को आप मजबूत करें । उसमें अभी तक कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है । पिछले पांच साल की रिपोर्टस आप देख लें । इसके बारे में आप उनमें कुछ नहीं पायेंगे । इसको भी आप मजबूत करें ।

शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । एमरजेंसी आती है तो इसमें लोगों को नियुक्त कर लिया जाता है । अब भी आएगी तो नियुक्तियां हो जायेंगी । पांच साल तक उन लोगों को आप रखेंगे उसके बाद हटा देंगे । जब रखते हैं तब तो देखते हैं कि 5 फुट छः इंच से उसकी लम्बाई कम न हो, तीन

इंच कम भी हुई तो नहीं लेते हैं । उसकी छाती को देखते हैं, शैक्षणिक योग्यता को देखते हैं और बहुत सस्ती बरतते हैं लेकिन पांच साल के बाद उसको नौकरी से निकाल बाहर कर देते हैं और यह देखने की कोशिश नहीं करते कि इस तरह के लोगों में से कितनों ने तंग आकर आत्म हत्या कर ली है कहां जा कर वे नौकरी करेंगे? उनको आप रेग्युलराइज कर सकते हैं, किसी और रूप में उनको रख सकते हैं । पांच साल तक उससे काम कराने के बाद जो आप बेरहमी से, बिना सोचे समझे, उसके भविष्य का क्या होगा, इस पर ध्यान दिए बगैर निकाल बाहर करते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है । इस बारे में आपको निश्चय ही कुछ करना चाहिये ।

रक्षा मंत्रालय का देश की रक्षा से सम्बन्ध है । यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । जब पार्लियामेंट में सवाल पूछा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि इससे देश की सुरक्षा जुड़ी हुई है, इस वास्ते इसको बताना सम्भव नहीं, उचित नहीं । और उचित भी नहीं है । हो सकता है कि उचित न हो । लेकिन कोई चीज डिफेंस में अभी तक सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से जिसको आप नहीं बताना चाहते वह सब कुछ लोगों को मिल जाता है । रोज रिटायर्ड जनरलों के आर्टिकल अखबारों में निकलते रहते हैं जिससे उनको कुछ पैसा मिल जाता है और इस प्रकार सारी चीजें लोगों को पता चलती रहती हैं देश में भी और विदेशों को भी । तो यह जो सारी चीजें हो रही हैं, और भ्रष्टाचार के जो प्रश्न उठते हैं, मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि आप कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनायें जो वाच-डाग का काम करे । ठीक है आप सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से नहीं बताना चाहते लेकिन कम से कम यह तो देखें कि इसमें कोई भ्रष्टाचार तो नहीं आ रहा है । 1962 में युद्ध हुआ और भारत सरकार को पता नहीं कैसे युद्ध हो गया सारी चीजें हो गई और आपने उसको दोष दे दिया और उसने आपको दोष दे दिया । तो आप पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की, सब पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के मेम्बरों की एक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बना दें जो वाच डाग का काम करे जो देखे कि क्या चीजें हो रही हैं, कहीं कोई भ्रष्टाचार तो नहीं पनप रहा है आप देखेंगे कि सलाहकार समिति है । लेकिन अभी माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि उसकी बैठक ही नहीं हुई । उसकी बैठक नहीं होगी और दूसरी कोई कमेटी बनायेंगे नहीं तो यह सारी चीजें होती रहेंगी ।

श्री **जितेन्द्र प्रसाद** : सलाहकार समिति की बैठक हुई है ।

श्री **राम विलास पासवान** : अभी गुप्त जी ने कहा कि नहीं हुई । हमें तो मालूम नहीं क्योंकि हम उसके सदस्य नहीं हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम लोगों को प्रत्येक सवाल मैरिट के आधार पर लेना चाहिये और गुणदोषों के आधार पर जांच करनी चाहिये । आप जनता पार्टी को दोष देंगे कि उसके रिजीम में क्या यह हुआ । आज क्या हो रहा है? आज क्यों आप चारों तरफ से घिरे हुये हैं? आज तक गुटनिरपेक्षता और तटस्थता की नीति हमारे समझ में नहीं आयी । गुटनिरपेक्षता का यह तो मतलब नहीं है कि एक कमजोर को कोई मारता रहे और हम तटस्थ हो कर चुपचाप देखते रहें । यह नहीं है । गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति के आधार पर आपको गुण दोष के आधार पर मुंह खोलना चाहिये ।

इंडियन ओशन में दोनों सुपर पावर्स के मिलिटरी बेसेज हैं—अमरीका का डीगो गार्शिया में और रूस का इथोपिया में ।

राम विलास पासवान

इंडियन ओशन में आप क्यों विदेशी शक्तियों को पनपने दे रहे हैं ? हम क्यों नहीं उसका विरोध करते हैं कि हम किसी का बेस नहीं बनने देना चाहते ? तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक सरकार को रक्षा नीति का मामला है, देश की रक्षा का मामला है, हम उसके साथ हैं, हमारे जैसा आदमी देश की समृद्धि भी चाहता है और यह भी नहीं हम चाहेंगे कि रक्षा के मामले में कमजोर रहें ताकि चोल झपटे की तरह हमको कोई ले जाये। आज जो मामला नजदीक पहुंच गया है, पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान तथा एशियन देशों में जो युद्ध भूमि बन रही है मैं चाहूंगा सरकार कोशिश करे, सरकार के पास ऐसी रणनीति होनी चाहिये जिसके मुताबिक या तो युद्ध न हो जो थर्ड वर्ल्ड वार का खतरा सर पर मंडरा रहा है । मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि हमारे सिर पर तृतीय विश्व युद्ध का मामला मंडरा रहा है, भारत सरकार कोशिश करे कि यह युद्ध न हो। यदि उसमें नाकामयाबी होती है तो हमारी सरकार यह कोशिश करे कि एशिया की भूमि पर यह युद्ध न हो, यह युद्ध कहीं और हो हो । जिसको अपनी शक्ति फैलानी हो वह उसे अपने यहां फैलाये, लेकिन अन्त में यदि युद्ध हो ही जाए तो हम युद्ध का मुकाबला भी दृढ़ता से कर सकें और करारा जवाब दे सकें और बुलन्दी के साथ जवाब दे सकें, यह हमारी नीति होनी चाहिये ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ सभापति जी मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि आपके अनुसार मैंने एक मिनट का समय भी पूरा नहीं लिया है ।

SHRI AMARINDER SINGH (Patiala): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

Sir, in the course of the last two days' debate a considerable amount has been said over global and regional imbalances. I would like to raise a few points concerning the security of this country. First, Sir, China today has built up a very sophisticated nuclear strike force, secondly, the establishmed with the announcement Pakistan /US axis has got more firmly of 400 million Defence Aid to be possibly built up to two billion over the next few years; and thirdly more significantly Pakistans race for a nuclear weapon.

Sir, if we are to contend with this build up in our neighbourhood, and if we are to combat any military adventurism in the near future, then firstly, I think we must build up conventional weapon superiority over Pakistan, and secondly, in view of the Chinese nuclear build up, and Pakistan's race for a nuclear weapon, India must consider whether we too should accept the nuclear option.

As far as conventional weapons balance is concerned, a considerable amount has already been said, in this House, and the Press has been carrying this for some time. I would only like to say this that we know of the sophisticated fighter bomber aircraft, which has been mentioned, Pakistan is likely to build upto five Squadrons at this. In addition to this, it is manning four squadrons in Saudi Arabia and with the Defence Agreement that exists between these two countries, if ever we have a confrontation with Pakistan again, we will have to contend with nine squadrons of this sophisticated aircraft, which is giving them a very formidable strike potential.

On the ground we are told that they expect about 200 tanks of the M-60 type, about one Brigade, Sir. That seems their current plan. This is also likely to further increase with the additional aid which they may get to two or three brigades. If they have these formations both in the air

and on the ground, then we are going to be outgunned both in the air and on the ground. So we must today consider how we can possibly combat this threat, where the weapons should come from, and what sort of weapons are required. We must not consider the cost factor as the defence of the nation could be in jeopardy. We should look for the finest tanks and the finest aircraf to combat this threat and we must then get them.

As far as the nuclear potential of our neighbours is concerned, we are aware of the Chinese build up. We know that today they possess about 149 missiles both ICBMs and IRBMs, which they have got deployed and they are further adding to their arsenal. We also know that all these missiles, that they possess can be redeployed and be within striking distance of our country. We also know that Pakistan is likely to explode its nuclear device sometimes later this autumn, and very shorly afterwards it can develop its own weapon. This, Sir, is the nuclear build up around us.

We know from the past both in 1965 and 1971, of a direct threat of Chinese intervention, in aid of Pakistan, and now with the possession of a sophisticated nuclear strike capability this threat could be even more significant in the future. Let us take an example, Sir. Assume we are at war. We do not want war with anybody. We have always stood for friendship with all particularly our neighbours. But we have had to—four times in the past 36 years—call on our Defence Forces to defend our borders. Sir, can anybody guarantee there will be no fifth ? If there is a confrontation and we are engaged in a conventional battle on the field and in that battle Pakistan is being defeated, and if they possess a nuclear weapon, do we seriously believe that they will not use it. I go one step further. I say even if they do not use that weapon. Suppose they just make this announcement that the 'Indian Air Fore has been bombing us for the last ten days and we, intend day after tomorrow, to drop our bomb on a city in Northern India." That is all that they have to say, Sir. Can we understand the impact on the morale of the nation that this statement is going to have on the morale of the Army in the field? Half our Defence Services come from North India. Nobody will know which city is the target. What is the impact likely to be on their morale, knowing that their families may disappear three days hence? This is something which we must seriously consider. If the Government feels that a nuclear threat is probable, or even possible, we have no alternative, no matter what the critics may say about this programme we must have no weapon. Many of them will raise the moral aspect, many of them fill raise financial implications, the cost factor etc. People are going to talk about world opinion. We must consider the strategic necessity of this programme. This is something required for the defence of the country. When the time comes nobody is going to come to our aid. Each country has to decide what is required for the defence of its people. And that decision, Sir, must be made in this House.

I come now to another aspect which has been showing a disturbing trend. and which is a matter of concern in all the three Services, that is, our junior leadership. No Defence Force can sustain itself without a regular and, constant flow of young people who can be trained to be junior leader today and who will later on, occupy senior positions. We today find that we are not getting sufficient quantities of such men, and that too men of the right type. There is a reason for this. It is that the Defence Forces do not offer enough incentives in their pay and emoluments, and in their service conditions. It is a disrupted life and there are various other factors also contributing to this. On the other hand, we have the private sector—for instance. The private

[Shri Amarinder Singh]

sector offers better emoluments. So, you find all our brighter people going there. They get the glamour by joining the IAS, IFS and other such services; our young people prefer to apply for these jobs. Right down, at the bottom rung of the ladder you get them applying for the Defence Services. Therefore, Sir, we must get to the root cause of this.

Today we are recruiting youngsters whom we are training up as our junior leaders. They are going to be the future leaders of our Defence Services. They are going to be formation commanders; and eventually, 30 years hence, they are going to lead the services in the country. If we are not going to get the right kind of person now, you can understand what will happen with the way the world is developing, and the complex situations that are developing, you can understand what then is going to be our fate in the future.

Let us get to the basics of this. Let me give you one example to illustrate my point about the salary and emoluments. In 1947, a captain was getting Rs. 450 a month. Today the same captain is getting Rs. 1,110. But the value of the rupee over this period has fallen to 16 paise. So, in real purchasing power terms that officer is not getting even 38 per cent of what he got in 1947. In addition to this, he has to pay for every conceivable thing—his accommodation, his clothing, electricity, water etc. We have got 11 lakh people in uniform; 10 lakh of them are other ranks and JCOs; they get everything free. And their salaries, over the 1947 level, have been increased by 350 per cent. Today, in the officer cadre, as I was mentioning, we are down to a stage where they don't have any purchasing power. In addition, they get nothing free, they have to pay for everything. Sir, we must give proper incentives to our youngesters to come forward; and the only incentive is that we must review the salary and allowances structure. I realise that inflation is not restricted to the Defence Services. I am aware of that. But the nature of duties in the Defence Services are completely different. For example, nobody knows how long he has to live.

Take my example. I am a porduct of the National Defence Academy. We are called a corps when we join. We are then split into various squadrons. In my squadron, there were 18 of us when we graduated. Today we are only ten left. This is my meaning of an insecure way of life. Of the 20 years an officer serves, for anything up to 12 years, he is in a field area. All these things have to be considered. Pay and allowances must be an incentive enough for our currently serving officers to stay on and youngsters to come forward to join the Services. This is a matter which I hope will engage the attention of the Government. Serious thought should be given to this, because the whole future of our nation could some day be in jeopardy. I would like to mention first two points regarding ex-servicemen. I come from a State where in every village, and every house in that village has either somebody who is serving in the defence services, somebody who has retired from the defence services or somebody who is thinking of joining them.

Today, there are 70 lakh ex-servicemen in this country and we are told that 60,000 retire each year to join this large number. Today, Sir, there are two matters which engage the attention of the ex-servicemen. One is rehabilitation when they retire. The second is the pension structure. For the last 30 odd years, we have had a Department of Resettlement, but the entire emphasis of that Department has been concentrated on getting individual agencies, helping them to get engaged in small scale industries or sending them to the Nicobar Islands or somewhere, for resettlement. But this is the first time that a practical scheme has been put forward by them, and that is pre-release training—training our soldiers six

months before they retire. So far we are considering sending them to the public sector industry so that they can learn a trade and then be released from the services. This is a practical solution. I believe that this scheme is starting from this month. Two thousand people are to be sent to the public sector for this purpose as a beginning. I would like to broadbase this further. I would like the Government to consider a legislation to include private industries as well. The members to be sent to any industry could depend upon its turn-over, and of its employment potential. Let us get them in there. Sixty thousand is a large figure Sir. Let all industries take these people in, and train them in trade. I am then sure that most of them would be absorbed by their parent industries. All those who are not absorbed, will emerge qualified people. When they come out they can be given opportunities of preparing schemes. Let them present those schemes to banks and let the banks treat these schemes on a priority basis as they do for certain other sections of society. They should advance loans for five years or six-years at a concessional rate of interest.

I think if we could do this, if we can include the Private sector, if they could train these people and if the banks are ordered to do this, then the great resentment which is therein will certainly ease.

The second point is pensions. Six times pensions have been increased since 1961, 1973 and 1979 were the last two increases. In both these cases the quantum of pension was increased considerably, but applied only to those people who retired after the 1st of April of that year. I will give you one example to explain my point. A jawan who retired, say, in 1961 or 1962 gets a pension of Rs. 25 per month. A Subedar with 28 years of service gets a pension of Rs. 104 per month. Jawans who retired after 1973 get a pension of Rs. 149—Rs. 45 more than a Subedar who retired in the previous year.

They came to me often, Sir, and tell me that they have served for 28 years. From World War II to Kashmir in 1974, in China in 1962, in Pakistan in 1965 as well as in 1971. They ask me, "whether their services to the country are in any way less than those who have retired later on?" I cannot give them any answer' Sir, because I agree with them. These old soldeires have served this nation most devotedly. Many of them have given their arms, legs, their whole life in the services of the nation. I think this is a point of discrimination and should be urgently considered and done away with. I am speaking about those who retired and are from a small Indian Defence Service which existed pre-1962—the number of them would not be that large. People who retire today and onwards may be 60,000 or 70,000 in the years to come, but this number is very small. They have dedicated their life to the service of this nation and I think this matter should engage the urgent attention of the Government and something should be done in this regard at an early date.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

Yesterday, when Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee spoke, he referred to a sentence from the Report of the Ministry of Defence for 1980-81. He read out a sentence: " The developments in Afghanistan at the end of 1979 were a culmination of a series of interconnected events."

He wanted to know the events. I will tell him the events.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not here now.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Let him not be here

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: We are here.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Think you. In a recent book written by Mr. Mahesh Joshi on Assam, "Indian Conflict", he has mentioned, "China in Tibet, Russia in Afghanistan have equally common, comparable and compelling interests to defend. The Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1950 was to make the Russian intervention in Afghanistan so much inevitable in 1980. The movement of politics is very slow and it is therefore conceived through cause and effect, in myth and mystery."

The Second World War has done so many good things. It has given us a new vocabulary, which added 'cold war', 'limited war', the 'general war' what not. And it also created the super powers. And, according to me the super powers are only the five veto powers which are represented in the United Nations Security Council. And these Super Powers actually control the politics, economics and everything of the whole world. Their alignment may change from time to time, but one thing remains, That they do not allow any country—any non-aligned country, or for that matter any newly independent nation—to come up and remain out of the gamut of these people. That reminds me, of a tribal recreation—sort of recreation that is followed in my area. We call it a cock fight. When man has almost finished fighting between himself with his opponent he thought of a different thing. And he thought, 'let us have a cock fight.' So he got one cock, he fed it well and when the fight was to be arranged he saw that some blades were put to their legs and the fight was arranged. To day these five real Super Powers are almost indulging in the same thing and they have made it impossible for any non-aligned or even the newly independent nation to remain out of their camp. And that is why I think it is for India which realises that it is time that we must alert all these nations which are free and away from these Super Powers. We all know that India is almost encircled by countries which are not very friendly to us. My predecessors have already spoken about China and Pakistan. I need not refer to it. But there are certain countries whose freedom struggle was almost helped by us, like Indonesia and Bangladesh which are not very friendly with us and a time may come when it will be difficult for us to protect our integrity and sovereignty. And as such, it is essential that we give more attention to our Armed Forces and equip ourselves well so that we can retain our integrity and sovereignty.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the *Chair*]

Yesterday, when Mr. Sukhadia spoke, he spoke about the Defence expenditure. He said, 3.5 per cent of the total GNP is being spent today on defence. I think our Minister of State also said the same thing. I may tell you that the very calculation of GNP is not correct. According to me, the GNP comprises of agriculture, which forms nearly 50 per cent of it, 10 per cent services and the rest is industrial product and so on. You must have seen that during the last 33 years, agricultural production has been undervalued throughout. We have been raising this issue here over and over again. During Mr. Chitta Basu's resolution which wanted the APC to be restructued, we spoke about it. Somebody spoke about it when the demands of the Agriculture Ministry were discussed last year. But nothing

was done. Our GNP if we calculate the reasonable remunerative price of the agricultural produce, our GNP would go up by 40 to 50 per cent. That means instead of 100 it becomes 150. Now if you calculate the expenditure on our defence, you will be shocked that it comes to 2.4 or 25 per cent. That is all we are spending on defence. But even about that, there are people like Mr. Bagri who complain. I am really shocked about it.

Today we are producing defence equipment through our factories. We are purchasing some of our defence needs from countries which have friendly relations withus. While doing so, as Madam rightly said last year, we are not depending only on one country. We are trying to have the most efficient and also at the same time the cheapest equipment which will serve our purpose. In a way, it is a good thing. But are we going to wait only for this? A time may come when they may stop the supply to you. They may try to stop the supply of spare parts. Has it not been done in the past? It has been done. So, I suggest that more emphasis should be put on R&D. The HAL which was started in 1944 should be asked to accept the challenge and produce the aircraft that we require.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken 10 minutes.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD. We are discussing the Defence demands. A soldier is expected to fight to the last. Let Parliamentarians speak to the last!

Defence matters are treated as a great secret. Last year, Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that it should not be so. He also quoted the practice in U.K. and the strategy they are following. I would also suggest, please tell us something about our defence personnel, our defence preparedness and our research that we are doing so that we will have a feeling that we are really equipped and we can defend our borders. Otherwise, it happens that when one comes across a book like *Himalayan Blunder* or *Unfought War*, one is completely disillusioned and one thinks that even our great forces on which we depend for our security are playing something which is not expected of them. I feel that a National Security Council on the US pattern to advise the Government should be formed. In this National Security Council, we should have retired members from all the three Defence Forces, some scientists, educationists, persons who have knowledge of foreign affairs and other people who can contribute to the formation of the defence policy in this country. If that is done, we would not be depending on the bureaucrats who are likely to commit so many mistakes. May I tell you one example? In *'Himalayan Blunder'* the author has quoted one example. That was when China occupied Tibet. They called some civilian to give a talk on the occupation of Tibet. While that man went on giving the talk, an Instructor who was a soldier, happened to ask him a cross question. Ultimately it became impossible for the civilian to reply. So what I mean is that do not leave these things to bureaucrats and politicians only. These are the two sections who think that they know everything. They are likely to commit some follies. That is why, I suggest that there should be a national security council to advise the Government.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the speech of Capt. Amarender Singh. He spoke about the benefits, salaries and emoluments that are given to soldiers. I know that it is not possible for us to give what the US or UK forces are getting. But at the same time, we ought to know one thing. This is a country where 45 per cent of the people live below the

poverty line. If you know that fact, you must be able to adjust yourselves in what you are getting. But I may tell you that the Government will give you whatever is possible. Do not think that we are going to leave you like that.

About ex-servicemen, it is only during the war and for a week or two thereafter that the State Governments take keen interest in them. After that they forget about it. I was associated myself for nearly 22 years with the Legislature. I know the working of the States. They completely forget them. So, the Central Government should fix up responsibility on the State Governments so that these ex-servicemen are settled in life well and care is taken of.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to say a few words about the Report which is being discussed now.

There was a time when Members used to resist and oppose the increased allocation of funds to the Demands of the Defence Ministry. Now the time has changed. No Member of this House has said about the increased allocation of funds towards defence expenditure. From this we can come to the conclusion that all the Members and the entire nation have a feeling that our defence forces should be strengthened adequately.

The Report contains the policy of the Government and circumstances prevailing in the neighbouring countries. The Report talks about the military presence of great powers in the Indian Ocean and in the Gulf Region. At another place, it points out the bogey that is being raised by our neighbouring country on Kashmir issue, which has already been settled once. Again this issue has been raised by a particular country in the international forum for which there is no justification at all.

Coming to the performance of the Government, specially the Defence Ministry, a Committee was constituted to do some future planning. As far as India is concerned, we never bothered about increasing the strength of our defence forces till 1962. Then, in view of the Chinese aggression, we had to augment our strength considerably to defend ourselves. The Government prepared a five year plan, which will be over by the year 1984.

In the matter of research and development, Government have made some progress in the modernisation of our forces by inducting sophisticated weapons. The industrial units managed by the Department of Defence Production have also done very well.

The policy which is being pursued by both the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of External Affairs is that we are not in confrontation with any government. We stand for peace and tranquility, not only in the sub-continent but in the entire world. That is why till a certain stage our Government was not eager to strengthen our defence forces just to wage a war against any country.

Even though we have faced three wars after independence and that too quite successfully, we have no intention to make such an attempt against any country. Even though India is so strong in many fields, we have not increased our defence strength to that extent. Some time back, our defence strength in comparison with Pakistan was as follows: army 20 : 1; navy 10 : 1 and air force 5 : 1. Now Pakistan has acquired sophisticated arms from other countries and made itself ten times stronger than what

it was in 1965. Yet, we have not increased our strength correspondingy.

As our Prime Minister stated categorically some time ago, we are not interested in an arms race, because we do not want our economic condition to be adversely affected. But, at the same time, we are disturbed to know that Pakistan is being helped with arms by the United States. According to reports in the press, it appears that there is some misunderstanding between India and the United States.

As far as I know, the Indian Government has no intention to quarrel with any nation, either capitalist or socialist or whatever it may be. But there is a propaganda against India and just to support that propaganda the United States is giving some help, some assistance or some loan or whatever it may be in the from of weapons to a country which is opposing us. It is not good for a developed country to help another country where there is no democracy at all. It is because a weak country can use the weapons against a democratic country when that country's leadership wants its survival. So, the U.S. Government should think over this issue. At the same time, I would like to request the U.S. Government through this august House that the Indian Ocean area as well as other areas should be treated as peace zones. Many non-aligned countries have categorically stated and made an appeal to the Big Powers that these zones should be kept as zones free from other aggressor countries. But the United States have established some forces in Diego Garcia and also they are monitoring a satellite which is capable of monitoring one-third of the world. It is also a threat to peace.

Another important thing is that in the Report it has been said about the Law of the Sea. In the Report it is seen that our Government have confidence that the matter is going to be settled in the Tenth Conference of the U.N.O. Unfortunately, some multinational companies blocked it and the U.S. Government is also supporting the multinational companies. So, I would request this Conference as well as the US Government to refrain from this and come to an aggreement in this matter.

About the nuclear war it has been stated that even Pakistanis are in a position to manufacture nuclear weapons. In this context I would like to say that the Government should come forward and they must have re-thinking on this line. Many times it was categorically stated by the Government, 'We are going to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes', but now, the times have changed. Not only that it is not to be used against anybody, but just to help others also we must manufacture nuclear weapons as for instance, Libya has sought the know-how from the Indian Government.

Sir, there is a calculated campaign going on in Pakistan and other countries against India. It has been reported in the press about Pakistan's campaign against India as well as the present leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The campaign is still going on. This is not good for a neighbouring country. They should stop this kind of maligning attitude.

Another important thing is that our senior leaders in this country are diverting this issue in some other way. I would like to say that one of the senior leaders of this coutry has stated:

> "Bogey has been raised to divert the attention of the people from the real problems like soaring prices, unemployment and the breakdown of law and order."

The Prime Minister and other important leaders of this country are very much concerned about our

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

neighbouring countries which are strengthening their forces. They may use them against India at any time.

The Prime Minister has cautioned the public that there is threat of war. Not only they have stated that there is apprehension in the minds of the people—they may wage war against India—but our senior leaders who are responsible leaders in this country have not felt like that. They allege that just to divert the attention of the people they have said like this. I do not think so. For a political party and for Govrenment many ways are there to divert the attention of the people. Government don't need to take this issue for the purpose of diverting the attention of the people.

Before I conclude I would like to say that the Indian Government is aligned with the non-aligned group. We remain neutral in all the cases. We are not for any confrontation with any Government. We say we are neutral but at the same time, I would like to appeal to the Indian Government, we must be very strong. We should strengthen our forces either by acquiring arms or we can manufacture arms ourselves. I would like to say that Alexander Hamidtan one of the three authors of federalist papers which were published in the year 1787 in New York made a correct observation about neutrality and self-defence of a country in which he wrote—

> "The right of neutrality will only be respected when they are defended by an adequate power. A Nation despicable by the weakness forfeits even the privilege of being neutral."

Therefore, just saying neutral or non-aligned we should not be suppressed by others. We should not get destroyed by others. We must strengthen our armed forces at any cost.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: (Kakinada): I rise to support the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Defence.

The Defence Ministry covers a wide spectrum of activities and to our fortune it is being administered by our Prime Minister ably assisted by Shri Patil.

At the outset I want to congratulate the Government for their effective steps in all the three Armed forces—Army, Navy and Air Force—to achieve self reliance and self sufficiency as far as possibble. In this decade of Atomic Age, the Defence forces heavily rely on the advanced science and technology, whether it is in armaments, whether it is aeronautics, electronics, communication, rader, high altitude, agriculture and to be exact all sectors of Defence Services. Having recognised this important and vital factor, our Prime Minister, like her father Pandit Nehru who is a firm believer of science and technology, has rightly taken a decision to create a new Department for Defence Research and Development, in the Ministry of Defehce. The entire country, particularly the scientists all over the country, welcome this Department and they are grateful to you for this noble gesture in recognition of their services.

As per the Report of the Defence Ministry, the Defence scientists are performing an excellent job and they are second to none in the world. If you look at it a little analytically, the Aeronautical Research Laboratory, in collaboration with Mishra Dhatu Nigam, is developing alloys needed for gas turbine materials for evalution of specifications and type test schedules to achive self reliance in the critical alloy metals which have been imported so far.

The research and development activity in the Armament field covers a wide span of disciplines which include weapons, ammunition, explosives and ballistics.

Looking to the Electronics, Radar and Instrumentation groups these scientists at their respective laboratories have developed a number of product of considerable significance. Of particular significance is the infantry battlefield surveilance radar and the light field artillery radar which the country should be proud of.

Developments in military operations over the last decade have clearly established the necessity of rockets and missiles as an essential armament not only for offence but for defence also. The development of these complex weapon systems requires build up of competence and know-how of various disciplines and technologies. We are happy that a firm-base has been built wherein the sophisticated technology is involved in developing rockets and missiles. Here, I appeal to Defence scientists to closely work in collaboration with the scientists of the Department of Space who have recently launched the Rohini with their three-stage satellite launch vehicle.

I appeal to the Prime Minister not to curb the enthusiasm of our scientists for reaching their ultimate goal of launching Intermediate Ballistic Missiles (I.B.M.). I have discussed that with a few scientists not only from the Defence but also from the Space Department and I am told that our scientists are in a position to design, fabricate, assemble and successfully launch Intermediate Ballistic Missile on their own. It is not only to boost up the morale of armed forces but it also acts as a tonic to a number of our scientists, consultants and engineers working all over the world. Please remember that the entire world recognised our technical capabilities only when we exploited our nuclear device in 1974, Then only the developing countries have started giving us a number of contracts.

Now, I would like to mention about the importance of Navy. You are all aware, thanks to the United Nations, our country has acquired a territory of 2.2 million sq. miles. This new territory contains valuable polymetalic nodules, oil, gas and marine fish. The protection of off-shore establishment such as Bombay High and the associated surveillance of the sea bed are all additional responsibilities of the Navy. We are producing already 8 million tonnes of crude oil and by 1984-85 we hope to produce 17 million tonnes which will approximately cost at the present prices, about Rs. 5000 crores.

In addition, the scientists of the Institute of Indian oceanography have started mining manganese, cobalt, nickel, copper and tin in the form of Nodules from the sea bed which has stunned the entire world. To be precise the entire future economy of the country is in the new ocean territory which we acquired recently. Only by increasing and strengthening our navy in a massive way, we can protect our enlarging maritime interests like sea bed mining, oil, gas, fisheries, transport, pollution and, above all, the off-shore islands. But what have we done? If you analyse the size and the capabilities of the Navy, you will find that it is most depressing and alarming. We have less than half a dozen maritime aircraft for surveillance of the surface and under-water for the three seas around our country. We are hardly adding one or two ships or frigates at a time spread over years to replace the ships which have become old. The number of ships or force level in 1980 is less than that in 1970; particularly at a time when Pakistan has doubled its force level.

Lastly, I would like to tell you that the submarines we have are outdated. The time has come when we must have submarines which could

be propelled by nuclear energy. All the advanced countries are having that. I want to know what steps we are taking to acquire nuclear-propelled submarines. I am sure the hon. Madam Prime Minister knows that we have made tremendous strides in nuclear technology and as such we are in a position not only to maintain the nuclear-propelled submarines but also, at a later stage, to manufacture them.

One more point. I want to talk about rehabilitation. The Great Nicobar Islands which sit astride Malacca straits constitute one of the four busiest focal or choking points in the world, at a strategic position: the other three choking points are the Bay of Biscay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of Aden. I want that the Ministry should take effective steps to see that the Greater Nicobar Islands are effectively improved and a lot of ex-servicemen are rehabilitated there. The Campbell Bay Port can be developed in such a way that it will be a rival to the Ports of Singapore and Penang.

I once again congratulate the Ministry of Defence for their performance, and I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, yesterday and today we have been discussing the Demands for Grants in respect of a Ministry whose performance cannot be judged every day. What I mean to say is that the performance of the Defence organisation is not something that you see in front of your eyes. It is not something that can be calculated. The performance of other organisations, other Departments, can be calculated in figures, in terms of production, profit and loss. You can even calculate the performance of my friends here in terms of the disruptions caused by them to public life and economy. But it is not so with the Defence forces. I shall not hastily sit in judgment over the performance, preparedness or budgetary demands of our armed forces. We should not forget that the last time we went to war ten years ago, and this is a fo which none of my friends would regret. Meanwhile, there have been numerous law and order situations and many natural calamities where our armed forces had to be called. As such the Budget of Defence and the criticism of lack of cost-consciousness, as one of my friends earlier on in the debate, has mentioned, cannot be looked at in isolation from a total picture especially when the barometer of performance of this Ministry is blood and sweat, is discipline and integrity. Even a cursory look at the annual reports of the Defence Ministry over the past ten years will prove that the entire weaponry and military hardware have been changed lock, stock and barrel. I shall give here only a few examples.

The Missile system that the army uses to-day against tanks and personnel carriers has advanced at least by three generations from what it did in 1971. The mainstay of our fleet of fighter-interceptors, the advanced MIG, is much more sophisticated than the original MIG 21s that we had in 1971. The increase in the level of sophistication and fire-power, let me clearly say, is not unique for India.

Sir, we must accept the reality that military preparedness, is a relative concept. So, when we talk of preparedness, we must ask ourselves—"prepardness in relation to whom". Obviously, our preparedness has to be measured in terms of that of our potential enemies. Here comes the question of our threat perception.

Of the four times that India had gone to war, thrice it has been against Pakistan and once against China. ...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We never went to war. We have been dragged into war.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Our threat perception has to be conditioned by our past experience.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (BOMBAY SOUTH): We were dragged into the war and we had not gone to a war.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: And, a country's direct perception is always conditioned by past experience. It is our threat perception which will help us to arrive at a correct balance between over-arming ourselves and under-arming ourselves. Arming ourselves against Bangladesh and Pakistan is one thing. ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bangladesh?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: And arming ourselves against the threat from any of the super-powers is another story. With a Rs. 500 crore arms shipment from the USA to Pakistan in the offi g, one just need not be told from where the threat to our security lies. We must remember that we are in the midst of an Arms race and an Arms race is not a Sunday Cricket Match which you may or may not join. It is the Pakistan military Junta which has begun the Arms race and no Indian Government worth its name can sit back and watch. But the point is: is it a race with Pakistan alone? With India's industrial and technological resources Pakistan is hardly any match. If Pakistan alone were there, there is no match at all. In our case, I think, the race is really with the American generosity towards Pakistan. It is the American aid to Pakistan that has been putting new strains on our resources and our combat-readiness. We must also note that Pakistan is being armed by many countries. It has French Mirages, German missiles, American F-15 aircraft and the radar system and to too this all, it has enough petro-dollars to replenish its stock of spares. This has put us in a difficult situation. Both in 1965 and 1971, the two wars we had with Pakistan were fought in largely black-and-white situations. Their arsenal was known to us and our arsenal was known to them. We must remember that since then a lot of developments have taken place. We must remember that the military equipment and the arms developed during and before the Vietnam war have lost all their element of surprise. And this is because the Vietnam war was indeed an international free-market for exchange of military information. However, Pakistan's arm build-up is a post-Vietnam phenomenon, as a result of which the strength of surprise is on Pakistan's side. To counter that, all that we can do is to take the least possible chance of being outgunned, and this is possible only by drawing our arms supplies from a large number of sources including our own. It is heartening to find that we have already started doing so, and all our eggs are no longer in one basket. We can surprise the enemy only by versatility, not by uniformity. Sir, in this connection, I want to remind the Hon'ble Members of this House that next time when we meet to discuss the Demands of the Ministry of Defence, may be Pakistan has already emerged as a nuclear power. The question is: it has come in the course of various debates—what should we do? Should we still be debating the issue of bomb *versus* no bomb? I know it should really come under Atomic Energy. But, since this is somewhat connected with Defence also and since the hon. Prime Minister holds the portfolio of both. I would like to mention a few words. I feel there are two extreme approaches to the issue. One of these is the Vajpayee approach, that is, open and strident advocacy for the bomb which our hon. Colleague, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, used to make in the pre-Janata period when he was a leader of the Jan Sangh. But, now that approach is no longer 'atal'. It is no longer consistent. In that he advocated for the bomb; he was quite vocal about it. The other approach is the Morarji Desai approach. (*Interruptions*) He went to the extent of telling the world that we would not even do any atomic research which called for any kind of detonation. I think both are bad approaches. By shouting for the

bomb, which was earlier the Vajpayee approach, you make it impossible for your friends to supply you with know-how, the conventional military aid and also from buying various raw materials etc. On the other hand, by surrendering to the blackmail of nuclear powers, you also close your options as Morarji Desai did. The only way out is the one which we are following now is the approach of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is simply this that we must not shout from the housetop. We need not have a big bang everyday; we need not set off a noisy and polluting chain reaction all the time. We must be ready so that—before you can say the word go—our nuclear knowledge can be converted into nuclear strength. This is true not only of warhead research but also of research on the delivery system and the related ballistics.

I would, in passing, like to mention about the public sector defence organisation since I do not have much time. All the nine Defence public sector undertakings in the country are making profits except Garden Reach Workshop—the Shipbuilders and Engineers. It is in Calcutta. I won't say anything more than that. But, I would appeal to my friends that these undertakings employ one lakh people. There is a social component and there is an economic component. The indirect social benefit of investment in defence is quite enormous. I am talking about the economy of the cantonment areas and ammunition depots etc. In this connection, I would like to mention that because of the social benefits and economic upliftment which takes place in cantonment areas and in various areas where the ammunition depots are there may at least they be newly located in backward areas and in tribal areas which are bound to be strategically all right. I would like to reiterate my appeal which I have made to the hon. Minister of State for Defence Shri Shivraj Patil numerous times, and I do so also today—I would like to put it on record —that in my District, the district of Chhindwara, there was a survey conducted some years ago and it was found to be ideally suitable for the ammunition depot. I would request that this may be considered.

Coming back to the main discussion, I would like to mention a few words . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already exhausted your time. I am sorry.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Two more minutes please.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. You conclude now. You have made very good points.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would like to mention a few words. For me the military history down the centuries, from the war of Kurukshetra to the war of Vietnam signifies the victory of man over arms. How else can we explain the Vietnam war? The Vietnam militia were fighting against the American G.Is.—the Mamberger fed and the coco cola fed American G.Is. Fortunately in our armed forces we have men who are jawans—not the G.Is.—who carry a few arms and ammunitions. But they are rooted in a society which is far most able. In our northern and north-eastern frontiers, the jawans are away for several months and their devotion should be reciprocated by society, at the time of resettling the ex-servicemen.

As per the present arrangement, 10 per cent of Group C Central Government posts and 14.5 per cent of Group C Public Undertakings jobs are reserved for them. In Group D, the figures are 20 and 24.5 per cent respectively. I humbly submit to the hon. Minister that the disparity between the two groups may be done away with, so that 20 per cent of all Group C and D Central Government jobs and 25 per cent of the jobs in Public Undertakings may be reserved for the ex-servicemen. In addition, we must also not forget that our defence officers have got fine managerial talent.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about our training colleges, the Rashtriya Indian Military College in Dehra Dun, our National Defence Academy in Kharagvasla, and the Indian Military Academy in Dehra Dun. While talking about them, my memory goes back to the days when I was in a school there; I used to look at them with awe and admire the impeccable order and impeccable discipline. I have learnt and I know that these institutions from which shall emerge the future officers of our Armed Forces require major repairs and renovations. It is my specific appeal that out of the budgetary grants, which we shall be passing today, adequate provision should be made for the renovation and repairs of these institutions.

Lastly, I would recommend greater facilities for recreation for our jawans. With the increase in budget, commensurate increase should also be made for recreational facilities of our jawans who are away from their families, homes and friends for a long time. I do not mean that they do not have any recreational facilities; they have, but I would appeal that those should be made commensurate with the increase in the budget amount.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this debate is taking place here at a time when we have possibly entered the most dangerous decade of our existence as a free nation and also when the nature of war itself is changing. The security environment of India, I would contend, has undergone a considerable change during the last one year. It is not only because the nature of war and weaponry is undergoing a sea change, because of the PGM, or what they call, position-guided ammunitions and the night-fighting capabilities, with which we would be confronted during the decade; but the fact and possibility of the emergence of our neighbour Pakistan as a nuclear power—a fact of life which cannot be wished away by anyone; and the open support of the new US Administration to push Pakistan as a policeman of the region. These new dimensions calls for a national consensus. I entirely agree with Shri Vajpayee when he called for a national consensus on the problems of national defence.

As far as the budget is concerned, we have, more or less, kept the defence budget at an even level of 3.4 or 3.5 per cent of the GNP over the years, but it would be good to remind the Defence Ministry that we are a country of poor people, we may not be a poor nation, and this should be constantly borne in mind when we buy sophisticated equipment from abroad or when we handle this money in any way. There are two points to be emphasised in this regard, and one was done by my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta when he talked of cost effectiveness and also of inventory control in Defence Stores and Establishments. That is why I regret to say that this Ministry during the year under review has not been very careful in dealing with people's money.

And if at all I have to say anything my friend Mr. C.P.N. Singh will forgive me that I have very grave misgivings about the way in which a friend of mine, the former Minister of State has handled the Centurion Tanks' deal. While speaking on the External Affairs and Defence Debate in this very same House in 1979 on March 27 and April 2, I had brought the same issue before the House and had criticised the Janata Government on this issue and many who are sitting there on the other side had supported me then. I had alleged then, Sir, quoting from Western publications that the Indian tanks had reached South Africa through Michele and Co. Ninety tanks were loaded in Bombay between 14th and 27th January, 1978 in a Liberian ship called 'SCAN FUJI' and unloaded in Port Eliza-

beth in South Africa on February 21, 1978 and it never reached its destination in Spain. Some of those who are on Treasury benches had supported me, when I made this charge in 1979. But my charge today is that this Minister who produces Michele as a respectable witness of complaint... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, he has brought out certain facts and he says that he is making a charge. Well, a Member under 352 cannot make any charge against a Minister or a Member. Therefore, I request the Hon. Chair that while making a speech he should be within the four corners of the rules and the conduct of business. If there is anything derogatory to 352 and 353, the Hon. Deputy-Speaker has to expunge or to pull him up. Therefore, I would like to submit to you that the Member has a responsibility and he should not make any such aspersions, charges against any Member or any authority or against any Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, we have already drawn the Member's attention to this. He will abide by it and he has agreed to abide by it And if he makes any charge, he has also been told that he will take responsibility to whatever he says.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I repeat, my charge is that this Minister who produces Michele is a respectable witness to complain against a distinguished Member of Parliament ignored all warnings and advice, given in this context by our own Ambassador in Spain on 29th February, 1980 and 10th April 1980; and through *aide-memoires* by the British High Commissioner...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: if he wants to make any charge or allegation he has to give notice under 353. If he wants to convince under 353, he has to say 352 will not apply, because he cannot make allegation under 352. Rules are very clear. Even under 353, the cases he is mentioning, the previous Minister and also the present Minister and regarding that deal. I would like to quote even Shakdher and Kaul.

Kindly bear with me for a moment. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the rules are very clear. If he has given under 353.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Unnikrishnan has written this letter to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Parliament House. It says:

> "While speaking during the debate on the demands of the Ministry of Defence, I wish to refer to the former Minister of State for Defence Mr. C.P.N. Singh, presently Minister for Science and Technology. I shall also refer to the names of Mr. W.R.M. Michele and Mr. Edward Levy of Levy Auto, with respect to the Centurion tanks/spares transactions."

And Mr. Unnikrishnan has been told about the Rules of Procedure, by the Speaker. We have told him. (*Interruptions*) And he has given all this information here.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): This matter has been raised in the Rajya Sabha, and it has also been replied to, properly. Will you allow the Minister also to reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Under rule 353...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, according to you, he is making some allegations against the Minister. The Minister will have the right to reply. Why do you worry?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The rules are very clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will have the right to reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is making an allegation or aspersion, under rule 353.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to you, allegations have been made. He takes the responsibility for all the allegations he is making.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Yes; not only I take the responsibility. They can deny it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Another point. The same allegations were being discussed on the Floor of the House in the Rajya Sabha; and the concerned Minister refuted these allegations, and the matter was dropped. I have moved a privilege motion in respect of the same allegations; and the subject-matter is pending for a decision before this honourable House. I have moved a privilege motion. (*Interruptions*) When the House is seized of the subject matter, can he make aspersions or any allegations on the same subject? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): You have over-ruled his point of order. Why is he speaking?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: According to rule 353 and according to Kaul and Shakdher, if he wants to bring in an allegation or make an aspersion against a person in authority—'authority' includes a Minister—it must be moved by a motion. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, you have given your ruling. How then is he speaking? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will read out what is said in Kaul and Shankdher for your information. It says:

> "A Member has to be careful while making an allegation. He has to satisfy himself that the source is reliable and the allegation is based on facts. In effect, he is required to make *prima facie* investigation into the matter before he writes to the Speaker or the Minister, and more so, before he speaks in the House. A notice relating to an allegation based on newspaper reports is not allowed unless the member tabling it gives the Speaker substantial proof that the allegation has some factual basis. In the notice to the Speaker, a member is required to give brief details about the allegation which he proposes to make against a person or another member, so that the Speaker could judge the matter beforehand."

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is not the point. It is against a person in high authority. You see Explanation under rule 352. It says: "The words 'persons in high authority'... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must hear him. He is on a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It says:

> "The words 'persons in high authority mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a sub-stantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed..."

That means, a substantive motion has to be moved, if the person is a person in high authority. A person in high authority is a Minister today; and the Member cannot bring them under rule 352 and protect

himself, and make such allegations which even otherwise have been substantially discused in the other House. It has been ruled out; it has been dropped. Now, they have got no reason. That is why they are shouting too much. Under these circumstances, if they want to make any allegation or cast any aspersion against a person who is in authority... (*Interruptions*) I can understand if it is against other members. But a person who is in authority is the Minister and they cannot make such allegations and all these things ...Therefore, they should not be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already given in writing I have allowed him to state this thing here; and he has taken the responsibilixty. Therefore, I am allowing him to speak. (*Interruptions*) But you must abide by the rules. That is a request to you. (*Interruptions*) No, no, the subject is over (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: The allegation is defined in this *Handbook*. I am reading out the relevant portion. On page 97, it says as follows:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature should be made by a member against any persons..."

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has quoted the Handbook.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: You said, he had intimated. Now the second portion which is relevant to this debate is as follows on page 97:

> "The Speaker may, however, at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest would be served by making such allegation.

No public interest is being served by this charge. This is baseless. Therefore, I think that you should not allow the member. It is within your right, within your power—you can prohibit any member from making any allegation, if it is not in the interest of the public.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already allowed him to speak and I am going according to the Handbook only. (*Interruptions*) He is going to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HERIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I am on a point of order under Rule 349(vii).

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tytler, please... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Herikesh, you please address to me. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Tytler, please take your seat. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Herikesh, what is your point of order? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HERIKESH BAHADUR: My point of order is this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is this Mr. Tytler? Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

**Not recorded.

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My appeal to hon. Members is, let us conduct the proceedings with decency and decorum. I would make an appeal. You do not show your hands. You show your voice. Please sit down. Let us conduct the proceedings with decency and decorum. Please be seated. Please sit down. Yes, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, what is the point of order? Come to the front side. Come here and raise your point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are indifferent seats in different places. You can come here. What is the point of order? He is on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told you.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not abiding by the rules. You define public interest which is served by making these allegations.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only standing there. He is not raising the point of order.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir,

> 'While the House in sitting, a Member shall stick to his seat while raising a point of order.'

All these Members who are raising the points of order are not sitting in their seats. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you sitting?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Sit down. Do not waste time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. There is no point of order. Do not spoil it. Please sit down. I request you. Yes, now, Mr. Shiv Shankar.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The point of order that I raise, though it might appear to be highly technical, is whether to the facts of this case Rule 353 applies. (*Interrupions*) I am raising a point of order. Excuse me. My submission is Rule 353 does not apply to this case. And may I just bring to your kind notice what I would like to say so that you may appreciate my point, and then you may give your ruling? So far as rule 353 is concerned, it says—

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person..."

Now the word used is 'person'. So far as Rule 353 is concerned, with reference to that notice has to be given to the person concerned as also to the Speaker. Now, my submission is, the person against whom the allegation is sought to be made is a Minister. Therefore, in my submission the specific rule which applies to him would be either 352 clause (ii) or 352 clause (v). I will make my submission first with reference to Rule 352 Clause (ii) and then 352, clause (v). Rule 352 clause (ii) says—

> "A member, while speaking shall not—make a personal charge against a member;"

This gentleman is a Member as also a Minister. Now, I will take you to Rule 352(v) for a moment. It would read:

> "A member while speaking shall not—reflect upon the conduct of

persons in high authority unless the discussion is based..."

(*Interruptions*)

There is nothing to laugh at all. Kindly try to listen. I would request you... (*Interruptions*) I am prepared to sit down if there is nothing in my argument. If I can raise a point I am perfectly entitled to... (*Interruptions*) There is nothing to laugh at.

I am saying,

"reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper "terms;"

Then follows the explanation.

"Explanation: The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him."

Therefore, so far as rule 352(v) is concerned, a substantive motion will have to be drawn in proper terms. That applies to two types of cases as per the Explanation. One is, those against whom constitutional protection is there and the second class of people are those against whom the Speaker himself gives protection. May I now request you to see Kaul and Shakdher for a while—Volume II, page 779? The first part—so far as the Explanation is concerned which deals with persons protected by the Constitution—I will leave it. I am only reading with reference to the second class of people I have mentioned above. I would request you to read from the sixth line, the sentence beginning with the words 'other high functionaries.' I would like to read the whole thing so that the position becomes clear:

"Conduct of high dignitaries cannot be questioned incidentally in the course of a speech by a member on a Bill, motion, resolution or in any other form of discussion. The Constitution provides for discussion on the conduct of some of the authorities in the manner indicated therein, *e.g.* President, Vice-President, Speaker, Deputy-Speaker, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Comptroller and Auditor General, Chief Election Commissioner, etc."

The next sentence is a little significant:

"Other high functionaries such as the Governors, Ministers, statutory authorities, can be discussed on appropriate motions drawn in a form approved by the Speaker."

If you read rule 352(v), Explanation, this would be the latter part of the Explanation, namely, "such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him". So, the Ministers fall in this latter category, as decided by the Speaker and as opined by Shakdher. Therefore, the question of application of rule 353 does not arise. The question of giving notice to the Minister or the Speaker does not arise. Here is a Minister against whom a charge is made. The specific rule applicable is rule 352(v) or rule 352(ii). Therefore, I submit that he cannot raise all these issues.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I have to give my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say something. He has misled the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order and now I have to give my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order. You have to hear the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am competent to dispose of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has misled the House. Kindly come to Article 105 of the Indian Constitution which is supreme in this country. It says:

> "Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament."

We have no standing orders. We have only the one Bible and that is the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to that. Mr. Shiv Shankar is a lawyer. He had been a professional lawyer. He must be still in profession. I am no match to him (*Interruptions*) I am complimenting him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only Minister of Law here. Other things we are not concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Also unlawful laws. Kindly try to understand. First of all, a person includes a Minister; it includes a Member. You kindly read 353. It says:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person."

The most important word in this is 'any person'. This 'any person' includes excepting specifically mentioned President, Vice-President, Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges, etc. All others, they come under the purview of Rule 353. Therefore, if due notice has been given to the Speaker with advance copies to the Minister, the hon. Member has a right to bring allegations if he is of opinion that they are correct. The Minister has a right to deny or denigrate him and do what he likes. Running away from charges of corruption is no good. They should face it boldly. They have a right to deny and tell Mr. Unnikrishnan that you are telling fabricated stories. So, Rules 353 is absolutely clear in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Rule 376 sub-clause (3) says:

> "Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2), a member many formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is a point of order and if so, give his decision thereon, which shall be final."

Prof. Tiwary quoted the same Rule 352 which the hon. Minister has also quoted. On that you gave your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: That is final. This is the procedure. You gave ruling to Prof. Tiwary's point and that is final.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morungao): Just about a fortnight ago, a booklet containing the relevant rulings on these points of making charges against Members and Ministers was circulatid to the Members. Atleast I have received it. There are two specific and distinct rulings of the Speaker of 1967. In the 60s there were two rulings—one ruling is the mode of making charges against Members and the other ruling is the mode of making stout charges against Ministers. Substance of these rulings is already contained in the rules themselves and in Kaul & Shakdher. The substance is this Allegation can be made against a Minister provided the substance of the allegation is given to the Speaker. It is not enough to say that

"I want to say something regarding Mr. X." He has to say what he wants to say regarding Mr. X, the substance of the allegation..... (*interruptions*) The substance of the allegation, the contents of the allegation, must be given to the Sepaker so that the Minister can reply. Secondly, arising from the ruling, the evidence, material or proof in support of those allegations must also be submitted to the Speaker so that evidence can be gauged, assessed and appreciated by the Minister. Sir, from what you have stated, neither of these things has been done. Therefore, the name of the Minister cannot be involved and no allegation can be made.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): In the rules, provision is given in rule 353.

AN HON. MEMBER: On what is he speaking?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this point of order. I am ascertaining the views of all the hon. Members.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just now you referred to freedom of speech. I will give you the original time. Don't worry.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: What I am very respectfully submitting is that in the rules there are provisions for two categories. One is the general category of persons and the other is persons in authority.... (*Interruptions*) I know the rules of interpretation. Suppose the interpretation of these friends is accepted of rule 353, then rule 352 will become redundant. The rule making authority in their wisdom, very rightly provided for rule 352 so that, if allegations are made on men in authority, whether the Ministers or other category, there is provision for substantive motion. In that case, the general clause does not apply; only the other clause of the rule will apply. So, Shri Shiv Shankar is absolutely correct in what he said.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I am giving my ruling on the point of order raised by Shri Shiv Shankar, the hon. Minister of Law. I have gone through *Kaul and Shakdher* I agree with Shri Shiv Shankar that the Constitution provides for discussion on the conduct of some of the authorities in the manner indicated therein. The conduct of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges, the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Ministers and statutory authorities can be discussed on an appropriate motion, drawn in a form approved by the Speaker. Therefore Shri Unnikrishnan connot mention the name of the Minister, Shri C. P. N. Singh. He should not reflect on the conduct of the Minister.

SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): This House is entitled; it is in charge of the Consolidated Fund of India.... (*Interruptions*) So, if against a Minister I want to make a charge, I can make it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot, unless you bring in a substantive motion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I am on a point of order now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, you have already given a ruling and still....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is final. Nobody questions my ruling. It will be a contempt of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am on a point of order. If there is a motion on the conduct of a Minister, it can only be discussed as a censure motion, which has been provided for,

which was moved against Shri Morarji Desai in this House, which was moved by me against Shri Charan Singh, which was moved against Shri L. N. Mishra in this House. That is a separate category. That refers only to the censure motion against the conduct of a Minister in respect of a commission or omission. That is entirely different. That specific reference does not prevent a Member from referring to it in the Discussion on the Demands. If you want to shut out members from discharging their duties, when we have to vote on the Demands and discussion on demands in the form of a debate, if that is the option they have chosen, I have nothing to say. But whatever I have to say, whatever criticism I have to offer, regarding the performance of the Minister, I shall continue and you will not stop me. Now please listen

What I am saying is, I repeat, that the Minister ignored the warning and advice given in the context by the Indian Ambassador in Madrid on the 29th February.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In spite of my ruling, if he makes mention of allegations against the Minister it will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only acting according to the rules. It is very clear.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Allegations cannot be made.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): About your Ruling, I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not entitled to a clarification. No clarification on a Ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My Ruling is final. There is no question of clarification. That cannot also be discussed and debated.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My Ruling is final. It cannot be discussed or debated. No clarification on my Ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have only quoted a Ruling given previously, and therefore.....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It has no relation.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No clarification.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrajit Yadav is on a point of order first.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while Mr. Unnikrishnan....

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): You are not sitting in the Chair....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on a point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to raise this question.... (*Interruptions*). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you have given a Ruling and I feel that Mr. Unnikrishnan....

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Why are you so much afraid of allegation?

SHRI K. P. Unnikrishnan: Let me say, there was no such letter....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, I am only quoting the previous Ruling.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying about what you have quoted. Mr. Unnikrishnan accepted what you were quoting. Then he said that the Minister ignored the warning of the Ambassador and after that you made an observation . . . (*Interruptions*). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you made a general observation that whatever allegation is made will not go on record.

It means this kind of ruling cannot be accepted. If you feel something is wrong, you can say that this will not go on record. But you cannot make a general observation. You cannot give this right to the reporters here who are reporting. They are not the people to judge about the statements of the Members. It is a serious observation if it goes unchallenged. Then you are giving right to the reporters. Whatever is generally thought to be an allegation will not go on record, you can say that it is an allegation, it will not go on record, and I can accept that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was only mentioning.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not an aspersion to say that the Minister ignored the warning of an Ambassador or the Minister ignored the warning of the Department This is not an allegation. Therefore, I think we will not accept this kind of ruling. Kindly revise your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can proceed, Mr. Unnikrishnan, with your speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): In view of what Mr. Chandrajit Yadav raised, I categorically say that no Ambassador sent me any recommendation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I can clarify further and further.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am rising on a point of order.

My point of order is even after your ruling I want to know from the Chair when the debate goes on, according to the conventions of this House, is there no line of demarcation between criticism and malafide allegations? There is a distinction between the two. Even the Prime Minister of the country cannot escape criticism in this country and cannot take shelter behind... (*Interruptions*) and the criticism will go on in a sharp manner and I do not think 353 Members will be able to stop any criticism even of the Minister so long as it does not constitute defamation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue., Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: If what the Minister of State for Science and Technology has said just now is correct, that is a very pathetic admission! That means he has not been reading his files when he passed orders. That means that he has not gone through what it is all about. If he is striking a posture of innocence, I do not know, that makes the matter worse!

Again, I repeat there were letters from our Ambassador in Spain, in Madrid, dated 29th February, 1980 and 10th April, 1980 which, the Ministry of External Affairs passed on to the Ministry of Defence and Aide-memories by the British High Commissioner in India warning against dealing with these people. Although FERRO IMPORTS of Michele did not produce the valid End User Certificate and a clean bank guarantee—two non-negotiable terms—that were set for the transaction; their *bonafides* was accepted by the Defence Ministry, and conditions that were insisted upon by Parliament through

the 81st Report of the Public Accounts Committee and also subsequently re-affirmed by the Action Taken Report of PAC which has submitted its report to the House in this Session. He quoted the lowest price of $ 26500 as against FFE which quoted $ 36000, and VICKERS $ 80,000. Was it not in the knowledge of the Ministry of Defence that 'Ferro Imports' is a front firm for 'Interarms' Manchester of Cummins, one of the biggest and notorious arms dealers in the world fomenting civil strife everywhere fomenting wars everywhere, called the death merchans by 'The Time' Magazine and Anthony Sampson. Therefore, what I want to know is whether on 12th May, 1980 the Minister of State of Defence sent it a recommendation to the Prime Minister to sell it the thanks in a "de-militarised condition', although in the 25th April meeting, a Lt. Gen. who had been DGOS then had claimed that it is technically impossible to demilitarise it? On 22nd May, 1980 Prime Minister directed, again I repeat—'that conditions stipulated are not violated'—that is the End Users Ceritficate, that we should know where it is going and sought the Finance Minister's opinion. On 28th May, 1980 the Finance Minister,—a wise man that he is—again insisted on the End Users Certificate and asked the Defence Ministry to reconsider and defer the proposal But the Minister who is in a hury, on 3rd June, 1980 while simultaneously processing—the date is very important, 3rd June—the spares deal; suggests and asks that preference may be given to those who have an End Users Certificate. Not that it is necessary; and that we shall insist on it: but preference may be given to those who produce an End Users Certificate!

Here, in this country, unfortunately, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister proposes but a Minister of State disposes! That was the condition then.

Now, coming to the Levy Auto of Canada, a proposal was considered on 15th April, 1980 and rejected outright. He was not considered as a serious bidder then. But Edward Levy and his Indian associates did not leave things there! On 23rd May, 1980 a decision had been taken to sell the spares independently when the price offered was not even the price of scrap and this was the opinion of a Major General whose veiws were not even recorded in the minutes of the meeting and had to be included in the minutes at the insistence of the Chief of Staff of the Army.

On 27th May, 1980, the Minister approved the deal and, on 3rd June, 1980, in a clumsy, hand-written, note, he claimed that spares deal has already been delinked by another note of the same date. What was the price offered for these spares of 5000 tonnes? It was Rs. 70 lakhs or 9 lakh dollars, when 800 tonnes of AMX-13 spares had fetched 8-1|2 lakh dollars, a few months back. It is not my view.

What happens to the End Users Certificate? This is gone! That is why, not only the Generals, even the Prime Minister could not agree and the Finance Minister said that the price is lesser than the scrap value and so why not sell it to the Metals Scrap Trading Corporation, a public sector firm. But the Minister will not have it.

On 7th July, 1980, as the MSTC Inspection team came, it was already sold. I believe that a post-dated cheque was given and the deal was clinched. That is why we are raising this issue. This is the anatomy of a shady and disgraceful deal for which this Government owes an explanation to the people of the country in terms of its foreign policy implications as well as the sorded manner in which

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

it was carried through. That is why we are interested in raising this issue. I leave it at that. I leave it to the Prime Minister. If she does not find anything extraordinary in all this, I leave it at that. But the Government in any democratic country has a moral responsibility to uphold public morality. And from what I have seen here, all that I can say is, I am sorry for it.

As long as the Defence Budget appropriations are voted by this House and there is an outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India, we have a responsibility, before we vote, to discharge and it is in the discharge of these responsibilities that I have spoken.

That is why I come back, to say there should be a national consensus on Defence and cooperation also from this side, yes, but the resources voted by the House and the materials produced and procured should be dealth with, nurtured, with greater care. That is my point.

Now, I want to come back to the question of security environment. The House is aware that the nuclear non-proliferation treaty of United States had carried an amendment by Senator Stuart Symington which in substance said that the countries "believed to be making nuclear weapons cannot be recipients of US arms". The above amendment is being repealed to enable Pakistan to receive US arms and support. It is a very significant development which we cannot fail to notice. The fact of repeal of this amendment shows that Pakistan has not convinced US that it is not manufacturing nuclear weaponry; that the United States considers it important to support and arm Pakistan. and that it is even prepared to give legitimacy, legislative legitimacy, to Pakistan's nuclear aspirations and programmes by a Congressional legislative amendment. Obviously, the U.S. has developed an immense strategic stake in Pakistan. That is why, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Alexander Haig, has talked about a "strategic consensus from Pakistan to Turkey". It is not a question of earlier mutuality of interests, it is not a question of committed relationship which they had in Sixties and Seventies, which the U.S. and Pakistan always had, resulting in sending of the Flagship '*Enterprise*' in 1971.

We did not object, and we need not object, to Pakistan receiving arms from its own chosen sources. For example, during the days of President Bhuttoo, in 1972 to 1977, Pakistan received about two billion dollars worth of arms from China, France, etc. financed by the Middle-Eastern sources. But what we are objecting to and what we have to take note of is not the arms as such but, I repeat, the so-called *"strategic consensus"* concept outlined by Mr. Haig and its consequences for us; the open U.S. endorsement of Pakistan's nuclear weaponry programme; and the U.S. involvement and commitment in South Asia. That is why, the apologists of U.S. talk about the developments in Afghanistan, Iran and Gulf. What is the U.S. stake in Gulf? The history of the Rapid Deployment Force has a different story to tell. The basic question, as has been pointed out...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: These are very important. All my time was taken away... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Then we have to sit beyond 6.00...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then we have to sit beyond 6.00...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The basic U.S. interests are:

(a) the 10,000 sq. miles of Saudi Arabian oil-fields, ports and installations should remain open for them; and

(b) there should be no internal changes or social upheavals in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries. That is a basic commitment.

Historically, we should remember, the Rapid Deployment Force was sanctioned before the Afghanistan developments and the developments in Gulf, and it is not meant only against the USSR as such, as it would be a tactical impossibility for the USSR to strike from these places except from Azerbaijan. There also, the U.S. policy has talked about "non-Soviet threats to their vital interests", to which I have referred earlier. That is why, you find a chain of bases all around, whether it is Berbera in Somalia or Rasbenas in Egypt or Mombassa in Kenya, Masirah in Oman, and so on. All these form a ring around these oil-bearing countries of West Asia.

Arms secured thus have a habit of adding to domestic tension and tension in armed forces. The 'strategic consensus' which Mr. Haig has talked about also means the U.S. developing a vested interest in the Pakistan armed forces and a new leverage in the internal situation of Pakistan. We have to learn a lesson from history, and I hope that the people of Pakistan will learn it; otherwise, there will be another procession of Generals as we have seen in Korea, Vietnam and so on. This is what I called a new dimension to our security environment. I would urge on the Prime Minister to appeal to the people of Pakistan, to our brethern in Pakistan, with whom we have ties of centuries, not to lend their support to this U.S. interventionist moves. They have nothing to gain from it. Now, the politicians may use, in many manners, all these situations to their advantage and more so those who believe in authoritarian structures. But I cannot understand the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, or Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, when they talk about our military preparedness that are going on now. May I point out to them that there have been more arms deals and agreements initiated and concluded during Morarji bhai's days whether it is Jaguar, Mig 22 or 25, T 72 Tanks or the submarines and modernisation programme. I am not talking about it because this country, as I said earlier, cannot afford to compromise, cannot afford to be negligent and cannot afford to slip up. But the point again, I would again repeat, is that there should be a national consensus on national defence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Prime Minister will reply.

SHRI JOYOTIRMOY BOSU *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please, you have taken more than the allotted time.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur: What about us? We have not got the chance.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. The allotted time is over. Only Dr. Karan Singh I allow—because he has not spoken even once.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak because in this House an independent member also has a right to be heard...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Care of the minority interests.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Since we discussed defence last time in this House, there has been, as has been pointed out in the debate by many speakers, a sharp deterioration in the international situation and the *detente* is virtually dead. There are cold winds sweeping across the oceans and the

[Dr. Karan Singh]

continents. There has been a new polarisation. The Afghanistan issue, unfortunately, has not been resolved and far from their withdrawal from Afghanistan, there are more Soviet troops there now. The United States has reacted by a very aggressive posture which is striking terror, I think, more into the hearts of its friends than of its foes because the sort of statements that it has made since the new administration came into power, has sent a chill up the spines of many people.

Sir, the Iraq-Iran war continues, and the massive rearming of Pakistan is something which impinges very directly upon our national interests. I have read one or two comments in the Western Press about the Indian 'over-reaction' to the arming of Pakistan. May I submit that we have had 33 years of bitter experience in this country. Time and again armaments are given to Pakistan, supposedly to fight communism. I do not know whether a single bullet has ever fought communism, but it has certainly fought us, it has killed our citizens, it has killed our troops and we have been subjected to aggression in this country for the last 33 years. Sir, we have to fight back. Now we have to meet this threat Sir, there is a very strong possibility that Pakistan is developing nuclear capability—I will not go into the long story of the Islamic bomb or Pakistan bomb and so on, but it is clear that Pakistan's nuclear capability is increasing and developing very rapidly. Sir, there are no guns which fire only in one direction and no bomb which can be thrown only in one direction. All this imposes a crushing burden on this nation for no fault of ours. The Americans have been arming Pakistan long before Afghanistan trouble. It is their old policy followed from the days of the late-lamented Dulles....

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Why lamented?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As a result, it is putting a crushing burden on us which has got to be met in two ways I would submit to the hon. Prime Minister. The first is through diplomatic moves I do feel that in resolving the Afghanistan issue we are in a unique position. We had excellent relations with Afghanistan and we have good relations with the Soviet Union. I would appeal to the Prime Minister not simply to let the matter go to the Non-aligned Conference and be done with it. It has got to be followed up. India is the only country to-day which has got to follow up the Afghanistan issue, not only because it is good in itself but because our own national interest is involved. We have got to speak to the United States, we have got to speak to the Arab countires and some friendly countries who have got some defence arrangements with Pakistan. We have got to carry on our initiative.

Sir, we have also got to have defence preparedness, because unless the national security is safeguarded, nothing else in this country makes any sense. We have got to fight poverty, but we cannot in any way give second priority to national defence. And we have one great asset—the asset to which many Members have referred. That is our magnificent fighting forces. For the last thirtythree years from 1948-49—the Kashmir Operation—right down to 1971, I have had occasion to be in very close touch with the Armed Forces. I remember calling upon my colleague, Gen Sparrow when he was in Pakistani territory during the 1965 war. I have seen them in all sorts of circumstances. They are magnificent forces. Last week we were at the Investiture ceremony in Rashtrapati Bhawan, where many of the M.Ps were there. It was a heartwarming sight to see this magnificent forces drawn from all corners of this country, all religions, all regions, all languages, united in their devotion and dedication to preserve our national interests.

Sir, we have got to give our armed forces whatever they require to ful-

fil their responsibilities. Rs. 4,200 crores is the defence demand. Nobody will grudge it. But, I would like to ask the Prime Minister one question. In any defence planning and in any defence project, it is only the apex of a vast hidden iceberg as it were. It involves the total productive capacity of the country—its economic sinews, its factories, its fields, its public sector, its private sector, its universities and its IITs.

I would like to know about this Defence Plan. It is mentioned on page 4, para 7 of this Report. But who actually draws up this Defence Plan? Is there an apex body in this country like the National Security Council in the US? Is there an apex body where all the strands of our national policy are drawn together and then the plan is formulated? We are told that there is a Committee within the Ministry of Defence. That is not good enough Defence is something much more than simply the Ministry of Defence. It involves the total capacity of the nation. I would like the Prime Minister to please enlighten the House as to what is the organisation that draws up this Plan. Is the Plan drawn up in such a manner that it is constantly updated as a result of technological development and do we have a long enough perspective plan? The second point on which I want to seek a clarification from the Prime Minister is this. After planning comes the question of administration and implementation. Our procedures in the Government of India are tortuous, repetitive and are conducive to delays. There has been talk of streamlining of procedures. In Defence, particularly, I would submit that you need streamlined procedures because of the obsolescence factor and also because of the crisis management situation that may arise at any time. May I know from the Prime Minister whether in fact they have taken any concrete steps to streamline the defence administration to give more powers, for example, to the Service Chiefs? I understand the powers of the Service Chiefs to-day are considerably less than the financial powers of a Secretary to the Government of India. Unless there is a proper decentralisation and devolution of powers, you will not get the administration streamlined. That is required. And that is the point upon which I would urge on the Prime Minister to enlighten this House.

The third point is; there are certain gaps in our defence structure. I won't go into it from the technological point of view. Particularly, as a result of the new re-armament of Pakistan, we have a modernisation plant which has been drawn up some time ago. We would like to be assured by the Prime Minister whether the modernisation plant that is now being udertaken is going to keep in mind the dimension that is being introduced as a result of the massive aid to Pakistan so that this modernisation can be speeded up and made more quick so that we are not in any way left behind in this. Pakistan has got a very big potential fighting force. It's officers and troops are in many other countries also outside Pakistan and they are receiving a lot of sophisticated training. It is not to be underestimated that they can bring a very rapid strike to bear upon us If a situation like that develops, is our modernisation programme going to keep up with that?

There are many other points, but I would make only two points in the end and conclude.

Last year also I had made a suggestion that in place of the Director General, Resettlement, who is really not able to fulfil the requirements of the ex-servicemen, there should be a Resettlement Commission. I had said that it should be set up so that the reservations for the ex-servicemen are fulfilled. This House standing passed a resolution with regard to reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Certainly, everybody will support it. But what about the reservations for the ex-servicemen who

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spend the best years of their life on the frontiers so that all of us can sleep in peace. What about reservations for people who are up in Chasnul at 14000 ft. and who are in Longewala and Kishangarh in temperature of 50 deg. C in the summer? Are they also not due for reservations? Should we not also pass, standing a resoution that the reservations for the ex-servicemen should be honoured? They are not honoured. I can give instance after instance, where the reservations are not honoured, where the State Government taken even hostile attitude— I do no want to mention any particular State—towards ex-servicemen. They are the responsibility of this Parliament. They spend the best years of their lives in the service of the nation. I would urge upon the Prime Minister, who is aware of the problem to do something about it.

Finally, yesterday a very interesting philosophical point was raised as to whether aggression was part of human nature or not. The Prime Minister said that as we progress, we are trying to cut down on wars. But what seems to be happening, in fact is that as civilization moves, on more and more warlike attributes seem to develop. There is enough nuclear fissionable material today on this globe to kill every person twelve times over; four billion people on the glob can be killed twelve times over. This is the result of our growth of civilization. My own view is that it is only when we move on to a higher level of consciousness that this problem will be solved. One day I hope the House will have a debate about the future of human civilization and consciousness. At this stage, I would only say that while we are still at this level, we have got to heed Krishna's exhortation in the *Geetas*

तस्मात् उत्तिष्ठ कौन्तेय युद्धाय कृतनिश्चयः ।

And, therefore, I support these Demands for Grants.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first point that I want to make is about the basic defence policy of India. The basic defence policy of India should be not merely to avoid war but to prevent war and to see to it that India does not get involved in a war. Whenever a war breaks out, our policy should be directed in such a way that India does not get involved in it. We should be spared of that. The ultimate goal, to my mind, should be that there should be no war in the world, but that is a dream in this class divided society. War is the continuation of politics by other means.

At the same time we should not forget and we oblivious ofwhat is happening around us. We are aware of the American game and conspiracy to supply arms to Pakistan. It is not Pakistan as such but it is the American game which may prove dengerous to the entire region. That is with which we should be concerned most. But I do believe that Pakistan by itself cannot be a match for India in any respect whatsoever, and whatever arms it may get. If it embarks on an aggression against India the very existence of Pakistan would be in jeopardy. Unless there is a mad man nobody will think of attacking India.

Sir, our country cannot afford a huge amount on Defence. There should be a drastic cut in it, because we cannot afford it. If we do that we can do away with the Rs. 2,000 crores of inflation that has been injected by Mr. Venkataraman's Budget.

Now, since the nuclear powers do not give up nuclear weapons and they do not even give any public undertaking that they should not be the first to make any nuclear strike, I think India has the inherent right to manufacture atom bomb and acquire nuclear capability. Whether India will do that, of course, is another question. But I do not consider any power in the world has the right to question our right to have atomic fission, even to manufacture atomic bomb. Whether it is done or not is another question.

Then Sir, there is a deep discontent even among the upper echolens of the Army, Air Force and the Navy, because the promotional avenues compared to the IAS and the other All-India Cadre Staff is very much limited.

The Javans get very shaby treatment. Every possible consideration should be given to Javans. They are generally made to do menial work which is beyond description. This is a state of affairs which cannot be allowed to continue.

As regards the naming of the regiments I say regiments named after the States should be disbanded or there should be regiments for all the States of India—Punjab Regiment, Maharashtra Regiment, Karnataka Regiment, Bengal Regiment like that. Either you do away with that or you have for all. Otherwise there will be illfeeling.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Parliament is the country's watchdog and this debate on Defence Demands provides Hon. Members with an opportunity to fulfil this function in a very crucial sector of our lives. All sections of the House are united in their concern for the safety and integrity of our country. Many important and useful points have been made in the course of the debate as well as in the earlier debate on External Affairs, for Defence and Foreign Affairs are closely inter-related as many Hon. Members have mentioned. In fact, they are over-lapping.

A special feature of our Defence Forces is their closeness to our social milieu. They form an integrated part of our community. We are a nation of agriculturists. It is the farmer's son, who tills the land, who seeks employment in our factories and who joins the defence forces. So, the Jawan is very much in touch with the problems of our people. Secondly, whanever the Armed Forces have been called upon to aid civil authorities, whether during natural calamities such as floods or drought; or in restoring supplies and services essential to the community, they have acquitted themselves with great credit. In remote and border areas, and even in places which have come under our control during war and later returned, we have found medical, health or other essential services sadly lacking, and our Jawans have not hesitated, in spite of their other work and duties, to come to the relief of the local community.

Since th east but one speaker was boasting of his close contacts with the Army, I might also say that I have visited all our border areas and was even able to go to some of the Pakistan areas we had captured. There I was approached by the local population asking me: "Why can't these people remain to look after us?"

DR. KARAN SINGH: I was not boasting; I was proudly recalling.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I should like to congratulate our Jawans and officers on their commendable spirit of service.

Within the constraints of resources, my Government has attempted to provide as much as possible for the Armed Forces, be it for essential modernization, or for their overall well being and rehabilitation.

Another point which I should like to clarify—is that the Committee on Defence Planning is not a part of the Defence Ministry. It is an inter-Ministerial organization with representatives from Finance, Planning and External Affairs. The Cabinet Secretary is the chairman.

I take this opportunity of reiterating the commitment of Government to maintain the Armed Forces in a state of total preparedness which must naturally take into account not

only equipment, but that everything possible is done to keep at the highest level the morale of the Defence personnel. Normally when we make plans for modernisation we have to keep all developments in mind, because there is no point in making a plan which ignores the various events around us.

The discipline and the courage of our officers and Jawans are well recognized. In peace time, when the nation's attention may not be focussed on them, they continue to guard our frontiers, some of them in the most trying of circumstances, inclement climate and far removed from their families or any type of social life or amenity. They bring dedication to their duties. I should like to convey to them, on behalf of the Government and on my own behalf, and I am sure the House will join me in this, our appreciation and greetings.

Of course there are problems. The forces have to be kept always in fit and fighting condition. A youthful profile has, therefore, to be maintained and because of this, as many as 70,000 personnel are retired annually at a comparatively young age. Finding alternative occupations for them is a national responsibility. We do treat this question with a sense of urgency A series of measures have been taken for the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. The State Governments and the private sector industries have been urged to keep this constantly in mind. Our ex-servicemen are disciplined and trained, and there is no reason why many of them cannot be gainfully employed in various developmental activities.

Sir, I was astounded to see that one of the cut motions implies a lack of feeling of national integration amongst our Defence forces. I am sure the rest of the House will agree that, on the countrary, it is they who set a good example to us in this matter. Some cut motions asked for a substantial increase in the Defence budget. While I share the concer of hon. Members, I must remind them that it is not our intention to build a war machine or to compete in the arms race. Our aim is primarily to prevent others from disturbing our peace and our development. Our resources are limited. Defence is an integral and important part, and yet only one part of our national endeavour. It cannot be built at the cost of socio-economic development nor would it be effective without a strong economic base or a united, disciplined and contented people. In these circumstances we have made the most judicious allocation of resources for the defence sector. For the year 1980-81, we have provided an increase of Rs. 200 crores over the sanction in the Budget Estimates and for the year 1981-82, we have proposed a marginal increase, raising the total Defence Budget to Rs. 4200 crores. This increase takes into account the rise in the cost of equipment and in the provisions for pay, for allowances and pensionary benefits. While some members want us to cut down our defence expenditure others feel that we are spending too much.

As a percentage of gross national product, our expenditure on Defence is one of the lowest in the world. In 1979, it was: India 3.9; USA 5.2; USSR 11.13; and UK 4.9. For Pakistan it was 5.7 in 1978; we do not have latest figures for Pakistan and they are not available. Similarly, our Defence expenditure as a percentage of Central Government expenditure is also low compared to that of most countries. But we do our best that the needs of the Defence Services should be fully met and not suffer for shortage of funds.

Our programmes to modernise all wings of the Armed Forces are continuing in the perspective of the security environment of the foreseeable future. Schemes have been sanctioned to increase the fire power, the mobility and the means of communication of our army. While our efforts for indigenously developing our main battle tank are continuing, we have, for the intervening period, procured a newer generation of battle tank. The

Air Force has acquired greater punch with the introduction of MIG-23 aircraft and the Jaguar. For the Navy, we have embarked upon a programme of refitting older ships and obtaining general purpose frigates and minesweepers. Negotiations to procure SSK submarines have reached an advanced stage.

Self-reliance remains our guiding principle in this as in other spheres of activities. The new Defence Research and Development Department is engaged in designing and developing sophisticated equipment. We are encouraging —the growth of ancillary industries around Defence production establishments. Our ordnance factories are producing a wide variety of stores ranging from machine-guns to bombs and anti-submarine projectiles, for the three services. Some notable achievements in the production field have been the manfacture of medium machine-guns, fitted largely with indigenously produced components, the development of the 9 mm auto-pistol, air field lighting equipment, etc.

The best defence is the prevention of war and that is what India has been involved in during all these years and that is the major preoccupation of our foreign policy. Since our Foreign Minister has dealt very lucidly and comprehensively with our thinking on these matters, with our relations with other countries, and especially with our neighbours as well as with recent developments in the nonalignment movement and other relevant questions such as the North-South problems, I do not need to go into these again.

There is near if not total unanimity in the world on one point. Never in the last two decades has the international outlook been as grim as it is today. This is not merely my own assessment but that of the scores of world leaders from five continents whom I have met in this past year. I am not given to alarm or exaggeration. Yet I must warn that at this time we simply cannot afford to be complacent or to sit back hoping that matters will somehow be sorted out. It will take the most earnest exertion of all countries, to somehow hang on to peace and to prevent the situation from exploding, or drifting towards disaster. The basic responsibility for peace lies with the big powers. Their attitudes of confrontation will engulf all others. Much that happens in smaller countries is often the result of such outside manoeuvres and manipulations. Yet countries like ours, which are not big powers in the military or any other sense, can and must pull their weight individually and collectively. Peace to us is vital for the consolidation of our independence, for the building of our economy and indeed for our very survival as nations.

There is actual fighting in more than one part of the world. Many other areas are like powder kegs ready to blow up at any inadvertent striking of a match. The focus of the cold war has shifted from Europe to the Indian Ocean littoral. As has been said our South-West and South-East Asia flanks are flash points. New armaments are being piled up in our region, not only around the Indian Ocean but in a number of inland countries.

We are told that the purpose of the militarisation of our area is the containment of the expansionism of one big power by the other, and of ensuring the stability of the Gulf region. In our view this policy is counter-productive. It will virtually prevent a politically negotiated settlement in Afghanistan nor will it bring peace to the Gulf and South-West Asian region. The security of the Gulf should primarily be the responsibility of the Gulf countries themselves who should not allow external interference or pressures in the shaping of their future.

The unresolved crisis in Afghanistan and the continuing conflict in Iraq-Iran have given encouragement to the hawks of many countries. We continue to be deeply concerned that there are

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as yet no signs of improvement in Afghanistan. We stand firmly for the ending of all outside presences in that country, as well as elsewhere, but it would be wrong to think that there is only one foreign intervention. Our advocacy of a political solution to this problem has assumed even greater relevance than when the trouble began, because of the increasing entanglement of the big powers in this entire region. Any solution must obviously balance the views of all concerned parties.

Developments in Afghanistan have given Pakistan an excuse to demand more arms and to other countries to supply them. We are also disturbed that a mischievous campaign has been started in some quarters to suggest that Pakistan needs to be strengthened because of India's designs. This point is patently ridiculous and untrue.

Every country has a duty to look after its defence. But let us remember that in the last ten years, Pakistan has doubled its defence strength. Yet we did not protest then. But the present moves introduce a qualitative difference. Now, Pakistan's defence seems once again to be becoming part of a larger strategic alignment stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, to say nothing of the Indian Ocean in between. This is what worries us.

We welcomed Pakistan's entry into the non-aligned movement. But do their new intentions fit in with non-alignment or are they going back to their old policies?

Officially, Pakistan has denied that it is planning to produce nuclear weapons. But these denials have not allayed the fears and suspicions anywhere in the world. In fact, it is in the countries of the West that detailed accounts have been appearing about Pakistan's nuclear preparations. It should be clearly understood that Pakistan's development of nuclear bombs will have grave and irreversible consequences on our subcontinent. We have kept our eyes and ears open. We are fully aware of our resposibilities and the House can be confident that we shall respond in an appropriate way to any development. Our own policy has been to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and we crusade for the total banning of all nuclear weapons.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Aga Ghahi has been here twice. In response to his invitation and in pursuance of the Simla Agreement, our Foreign Minister will, I hope soon go to Islamabad. This visit will be in continuation of our patient approach in dealing with Pakistan since the Simle Conference. Some leaders of the opposition parties have been pleased to say outside the House that India with its size need not be afraid of Pakistan. We are not afraid of Pakistan or of anyone else. Size itself is not strenght. In fact, without unity and discipline, it can be a liability. But we do care very much for the tranquinty of our region and the stability of our neighbourhood. I had expected greater farsightedness from such experienced leaders.

We have expressed our serious misgivings directly to the United States Government through our Ambassador and through Shri G. Parthasarathi who had gone to the United States on some other work. The response of the United States will be known by its actions. Our efforts at friendship and cooperation continue and will continue. But at the same time, we must not ignore the realities or dangers of the unfolding situation. India has never resorted to any step which might be taken as a threat to our neighbouring countries. Indeed we have repeatedly assured them of our policy of respect for their sovereignty and integrity. We want them to live in peace and stability. In fact, the pace of socio-economic development in our own country is linked with events in our neighbourhood. Jawaharlal Nehru's words uttered 25 years ago

that "the cold war has come to our door-step' is true once again. The gains made through patient international diplomacy over the last 30 years have been swept away by the hot winds of belligerency. The situations in Afghanistan and the Gulf, serious as they are, are not half as menacing as the resumption of the cold war. The powerful nations of Europe and America seem to have a special flair for fighting their wars on the soils of the under-developed and developing countries of Asia and Africa. Added to this are the ocean waters of our region.

We are alarmed at the pronouncements of some major spokesmen of the US Administration which have created disquiet even amongst some of their close allies. We hope that as that Government studies the complex international situation in greater depth and with greater understanding, it will appreciate the need to de-escalate tensions. Experience has shown that military solutions are short-lived and give rise to new problems. Hence no opportunity for a dialogue should be missed. Proposals like those of President Brezhnev should be looked at in this context. The big powers have the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace. But recent history has shown that the big powers do not always get their own way. Other countries can do a great deal to generate the right atmosphere and to mibilise the voices for peace.

Some have alleged our dependence on a particular country. This allegation is quite baseless. It shows how people, and even hon. Members of Parliament, are influenced by the propaganda of vested interests. This is even anti-national as it reflects on the morale of our forces and our people. We have built a strong techno-economic base. And whenever we have had to buy equipment from abroad to keep abreast of the latest technological developments, we have carefully compared the pros and cons of various offers and have decided the source of procurement only in the best interests of our country and after ascertaining the equipment most suited to our needs. Keeping in view cost effectiveness, we have in our inventory, equipment and materials not from one country alone but from diverse sources which include France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, UK as well as the USA and the USSR and also from some other countries. In the matter of supplies of spares, no country can blackmail us in times of need.

India is not only a large land mess but comprises also a large number of islands which are stratigically situated and vulnerable to external threats. Their defence is a matter of direct national concern. Foreign vessels are showing undue interest in these outlaying islands and in our seas. We are taking steps to strengthen the security of those islands.

A point which was mentioned when I visited our islands on both sides—Lakshadweep as well as the Andaman— is that normally when we speak of the length of India we say Kashmir to Kanyakumari. And it was very forcibly brought out that both Minicoy and Pygmalion Point are much more to the south. I request hon. Members that when they refer to the size of India in future, to keep this in mind.

DR. KARAN SINGH: From Ladakh to Pygmalion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This brings me on to the larger issue of the oceans around as. Our seas are vital from the point of view of security, from the point of view of natural resources and communication and of our environment. All these years a few big powers considered the Oceans as their preserve. Global attempts have been made in recent years to bring about an acceptable international regime of ocean management. But even these have met with opposition and have recently received a set back. In the meantime we

must be vigilant to safeguard our legitimate rights. We have been and are strengthening our Coast Guard Organisation, and new legislation is being proposed to deter poaching in our waters. A new Department of Ocean Development is being set up and this will be followed by the establishment of an Ocean Commission.

External threat need not always take the form of a military invasion or an attack from outside. Other subtle moves destabilise countries and damage their national fabrics. Outside elements seem to be showing a great deal of interest in fomenting fissiparous movements within our country and encouraging those who indulge in violence. Some time ago, I had drawn attention to elements in the North East which advocated secessionist tendencies. Today similar irresponsible and even more sinister claims of separate nationhood are being heard from other parts of our country—astonishingly even those parts whose sons and daughters have contributed such hard work to the development of our Nation and sacrificed so much to the defence of our borders.

I want to deal with another question to which an hon. Member referred. He concluded on what I had said about civilisation. Civilisation is not synonymous with industrial development or affluence by itself. And when I referred to civilised people, I mean those who are civilised in mind. ... (*Interruptions*) I think it is an American who wrote if I remember the words aright:

"Ill fares the land to hastening a prey.

Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is Oliver Goldsmith.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Yes, Goldsmith.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is one thing on which there can be a national consensus.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: So our endeavour is to build that kind of man. It is a very long-term goal. But we hope that step by step we shall get nearer to it.

By the way, hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta, said something about our Service Chiefs meeting Senator Price. I am told that they did not meet Senator Price either jointly or singly.

As hon. Members are aware, defence is strongly influenced by and dependent on many other factors. This is one of the reasons why I have kept Defence with me, to forge closer coordination and to introduce more effective institutional arrangements. Modern security implies defence plus foreign policy plus self-reliant technology. It rests on the soundness of the economy, on political cohesion and social harmony. But in the ultimate analysis it is the people who count, their morale, their commitment and patriotic determination. As one hon. Member pointed out, the Vietnamese had neither money, industrial capacity nor military equipment worth the name. The people were poor and short of almost all their needs. Yet, the manner in which they rallied and united, matched their strength against the mightiest and prevailed is the saga of our time. Our own freedom struggle is a shining example of the power of will, endurance and perseverance. The Indian people have this quality in abundant measure. Let us, the political parties and all others, not fail them or our defence forces, by diverting attention or dissipating energies on non-issues.

I urge on the hon. Member to withdraw their cut motions and to adopt the Demands unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In view of the appeal of the hon. Prime Minister, may I know whether all the cut motions are being withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that all the cut motions, moved by several hon. Members, be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut motions Nos. 7 to 10 and 23 to 80 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of the Ministry of Defence voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
19.	Ministry of Defence .	26,13,07,000	17,48,93,000	130,65,33,000	87,44,64,000
20.	Defence Services—Army .	404,07,09,000	..	2020,35,42,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy .	49,87,58,000	..	249,37,92,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force	165,30,83,000	..	826,54,17,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Pensions	47,19,28,000	..	235,96,37,000	..
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . .	..	67,27,33,000	..	336,36,67,000

18.27 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. U. 11013|1|81-Delhi (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 9th April, 1981 making amendment to the Order dated the 11th April, 1980 so as to extend the period of supersession of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by six months more from 11th April, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for the issue of the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2316|81.]

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 10, 1981/Chaitra 20, 1903 (Saka).